

# DAILY REPORT

*China*

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AFP: PRC REFUSES COMMENT ON REPORT ON U.S. BASE

OW051035 Paris AFP in English 1114 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, 5 Jan (AFP) -- The Chinese Government today again refused to confirm or deny a Japanese press report that the United States was monitoring Soviet military testing from a base in northwestern China.

The Japanese newspaper YOMIURI SHIMBUN recently reported that Washington was operating a surveillance base near Lop Nur, in China's Xinjiang autonomous region, situated along the Soviet border. It also said Washington and Beijing were continuing secret talks on allowing the U.S. 7th Fleet to call at the northeastern Chinese port of Dalian. But a Chinese Government spokesman dismissed the report as "sheer rumor-mongering."

Last year, the Chinese Government had also refused to confirm or deny U.S. press reports that American experts had set up two radar stations in northwest China. But U.S. officials in Washington had virtually confirmed the existence of the two stations. Informed circles generally believe that the two stations are manned exclusively by Chinese technicians.

RENMIN RIBAO REMINDS U.S. OF ITS CIVIL WAR

HK061020 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jan 82 p 6

[Letter from Xiao Chen [5135 7775]: "How Can You Impose on Others?"]

[Text] It has been 3 years since China and the United States established diplomatic relations. However, some Americans still attempt to create "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan" by means of selling arms to Taiwan and saying that its objective is to "enable the two Chinas to maintain an equilibrium." These people on the one hand do not understand the history of their own country.

In 1861, several slave-owning states in the southern United States boldly proclaimed the founding of the "Confederacy" to oppose the Federal Government, and even started a civil war. As soon as the civil war began, England notified the U.S. Government of its recognition of the "Confederacy" as a "belligerent." As a matter of fact, England not only recognized the "Confederacy" as a country engaged in war, but also supplied the "Confederate" rebellious groups with weapons and hundreds of warship. Later, England and France even wanted to openly recognize the "Confederacy" as an independent country.

At that time, the U.S. Federal Government launched resolute political, military and diplomatic struggles against the conspiracy to create "two Americas." With perfect assurance, Lincoln pointed out: "This piece of land that the Americans occupy and live on can only be regarded as the 'home of one nation' and not the home of two or more nations." Being an unjust cause, the "Confederacy" found scant support, encountered extreme military failures and suffered political and diplomatic isolation. As a result, the conspiracy to create the "two Americas" ended in total failure.

Today, it is of utmost importance to remind the Americans of this event in history. An old Chinese saying goes: "Do not do to others what you would not have them do to you." Imposing on China what the United States was reluctant to accept a century ago is an act which, to say the least, lacks even a minimal sense of reality.

U.S. PERSONAGES COMMENT ON ARMS TO TAIWAN

Zbigniew Brzezinski Comment

OW040120 Beijing XINHUA in English 0103 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Washington, January 3 (XINHUA) -- Zbigniew Brzezinski, former national security adviser to President Carter, today stressed the need for a "good strategic relationship" between the United States and China and opposed the sale of sophisticated aircraft to Taiwan.

There is not "any heightened danger of conflict in the Taiwan Strait," he said. "Therefore, there is no need to go ahead with the sale of more advanced aircraft to Taiwan." "Needless to say, we need a good strategic relationship with China," he said.

#### U.S. Scholars' Warning

OW041349 Beijing XINHUA in English 1240 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] New York, January 3 (XINHUA) -- A number of American scholars currently teaching in China have written to the New York TIMES asking Washington "to listen seriously" to China's warnings on continued arms sales to Taiwan.

The letter, published in the paper today, said, "We see in our daily contacts with the Chinese that this is an issue of sovereignty here, which arouses strong emotions among leaders and people alike." The letter recalled that in order to safeguard national independence the Chinese people had no scruples about breaking their ties with the Soviet Union in the 1960's. "No one should underestimate their readiness to go it alone if the spirit of the Shanghai communique is violated," it added.

Washington's carelessly arrogant plan, the letter warned, runs the risk of ruining "a rapprochement so painfully achieved" and "is against the long-term interests of both countries."

#### Journalist's Comment in POST

OW060718 Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Washington, January 5 (XINHUA) -- The columnist Carl T. Rowan today urged the Reagan government not to dismantle the foundation of the U.S.-China relationship by selling arms to Taiwan.

Writing in today's Washington POST under the title "We Are Alienating Peking", Rowan says that "the Reagan administration insists on acting as though Taiwan is not part of China, but a sovereign state qualified to buy fighter planes and other arms from the United States." It "is moving with bullheadedness to dismantle what Richard Nixon, Henry Kissinger, Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter built in the way of foundation" for a relationship with China. Reagan acted and talked "as though he never heard of the communique that Nixon signed in 1972, or of the 1979 agreements bringing about a 'normalization' of relations with China. The Reagan administration was ready once again to sell warplanes, military spare parts and other arms to Taiwan," Rowan writes.

"This sale ought not to go forth, simply because it constitutes a renunciation of the China policy of three previous administrations -- and because it compounds more than three decades of U.S. foolishness on the China-Taiwan issue," he adds. "The Reagan love affair with Taiwan is all the more offensive to Chinese leaders because Nixon, Kissinger and other officials signed the Shanghai communique and other documents recognizing that there is but one China and that Taiwan is part of it."

He notes that "the old China lobby mentality is very much alive in this administration and the likelihood is that even as we move into a new era of tensions with the Soviet Union, we could find Peking pulling out its ambassador, leaving only token diplomatic representation here."

"Common sense ought to tell us that a period in which Reagan is heating up U.S. conflict with Russia is hardly the time to alienate the billion people of China," the American columnist stresses.



RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTARY ON ALLEN'S RESIGNATION

HK061127 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jan 82 p 7

[Commentary by Chen Youwei [7115 2589 3634]: "Why Did Allen Lose His Job?"]

[Text] A rather dejected Richard Allen has resigned from his post as President Reagan's first assistant for national security affairs after less than 1 year in office.

There are indications that Richard Allen was actually sacked, although outwardly he only "resigned." Since he went on leave more than 1 month ago for suspected wrongdoings in connection with bribery, he had professed time and again that he would return to the White House as soon as matters were cleared. However, when the Justice Department announced after investigations that it had cleared Allen of any wrongdoing in connection with corruption and bribery, the White House still said it would conduct a separate investigation on the Allen case and made no mention of his return to office. Now Reagan has finally announced the appointment of his trusted follower William Clark as Richard Allen's replacement and has given him an expanded role. This indicates that a major change in the White House team is inevitable.

Richard Allen's ousting is not so much due to his wrongdoings in connection with receiving \$1,000 and two watches as to storms which broke out both inside and outside the White House.

Richard Allen is not a new hand in the political circles in Washington. He has seen some ups and downs and has been in and out of the White House three times. During the 1968 presidential campaign, he was Richard Nixon's foreign policy adviser. However, after winning the presidency, Nixon chose Henry Kissinger and made Allen work as Kissinger's assistant. Allen left the White House in a huff after working there only 8 months. In 1970, he entered the White House again, this time as Nixon's assistant for international trade and economic policies. After 2 years, he resigned from his official post to become general manager of his own Potomac International Corporation. In 1977, he made the acquaintance of Ronald Reagan through Michael Deaver, who is now deputy chief of staff of the White House. During the 1980 presidential campaign, he was the architect of Reagan's foreign policy and became an important member of Reagan's foreign policy team. Early last year, he entered the White House for the third time.

If Reagan thought so highly of Allen, what prompted him to get rid of Allen now?

There are only two reasons for this: First, this man is incompetent. Facts over the past year shows that Allen was not very competent as the President's assistant for national security affairs although he did not play as important a role as his predecessors. The American press considered Allen "very incompetent," so much so that the work of the National Security Council "suffered due to confusion and lack of coordination." Second, this man has a great lust for power and has made many enemies, thus making himself very isolated. Most conspicuous of all was that he never gave up any opportunity to contradict the State Department and Reagan's other assistants. Reagan was even obliged to summon Alexander Haig and Richard Allen to his presence to mediate. At the same time, Allen was also not reconciled to finding himself under the so-called "troika" of Edwin Meese, James Baker and Michael Deaver, and often had conflicts with them. In her forecast that Reagan was going to replace Allen, reporter Helen Thomas who specializes in inside stories of the White House said the conflict between Allen and Haig "is a key factor affecting his decision." Some American press also divulged that "Allen's rivals in the White House and the State Department will seize this opportunity to remove him."

The power struggle in U.S. official circles is both intricate and callous. Although Reagan has his say in appointments, he is also tied by other factors. He relies heavily on Haig partly because of Haig's experience in military, political and diplomatic affairs and partly as some kind of political concession made by Western financial groups to their eastern counterparts. Reagan relies on the White House "troika" because they have worked with him for years and have close ties with him. William Clark, now appointed the president's assistant for national security affairs, has a closer link with Reagan than Meese, Baker and Deaver. It is said that Meese and Deaver became members of Reagan's cabinet at the recommendation of William Clark who was Reagan's first chief of staff when he was governor of California. Compared with these able assistants, Richard Allen is not as capable as Alexander Haig in foreign affairs and not as influential as Meese and Clark in political matters. No wonder he emerged from this power strife a disgraced and dejected loser.

#### RENMIN RIBAO ON AMERICANS' VIEW OF REAGAN

HK311236 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Dec 81 p 7

[Dispatch from Washington by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Yuan Xianlu [5913 0341 4389]: "How Americans View the Achievements of the Reagan Administration Over the Past Year"]

[Text] According to a recent public opinion poll, the American public's evaluation of the achievements of the Reagan administration showed a downward trend.

Reagan's promises to revive the U.S. economy and restore national prestige gave hope to many Americans when he first took office. Last summer, he won without any resistance in Congress debates on the budget and tax cut proposals. However, when the Americans awoke from their "midsummer night's dream," they found themselves faced with autumn drizzles and winter snow, not the rosy picture Reagan had painted.

The cuts in social welfare programs have affected the livelihood of the poor. The budget deficit has got out of control because of tax cuts and increased military spending. It is chiefly big business that has benefitted from the tax cuts. Economic recession has caused more medium-sized and small enterprises to close down and many people to lose their jobs. For these reasons, more and more people have lost hope in Reagan's economic policies.

At the same time, more and more Americans are beginning to feel that Reagan's foreign policy lacks any method. In particular, they find that many of his policies toward the Third World go against the trend of the times. Over the past year, this has given cause to censure from the Third World countries and American allies, as well as reproach at home.

On its policy toward China, the Reagan administration still insists on selling arms to Taiwan. This action, which is a violation of the communique on the establishment of Sino-American relations, is bound to have a negative effect on the normal development of Sino-American relations.

Of course, this does not mean that President Reagan will not be able to accomplish anything in the remaining 3 years of his term. The key factor seems to be: domestically, whether he can quickly end the economic recession and bring about a considerable economic upturn; and externally, whether he can properly handle major international issues and improve the standing of the United States.

XINHUA INTRODUCTION TO LIU SHAOQI WORKS, VOL I

OW051522 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 5 Jan 82

["Introduction to Volume 1 of 'Selected Works of Liu Shaoqi'" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, January 5 (XINHUA) -- Following is based on an introduction to volume one of the two-volume "Selected Works of Liu Shaoqi," by the editorial committee on party literature of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

First Revolutionary Civil War Period  
(1924-1927)

Three of Liu Shaoqi's works of this period are included. "The Position of the Working Class in the Revolution and Policies of the Workers' Movement," which is the conclusion of a report delivered at the third national labor congress in Guangzhou in May 1926, analyzes the political attitudes of various classes after the "May 30 movement" in 1925, declaring that the working class is the leading class in the national revolution; the peasantry its natural ally; the petty bourgeoisie an important revolutionary force; the bourgeoisie, with a dual attitude toward the revolution, requiring vigilance by the working class; and the imperialists and warlords as the targets of the national revolution.

Second Revolutionary Civil War Period  
(1927-1937)

Liu Shaoqi wrote many articles based on his work that summarize the party's experience and lessons of work in the Kuomintang-controlled areas, and nine of these articles are included in the volume.

"Criticism of the Policy 'Withdraw From the Scab Unions'" (January 1932), criticizes the tendency to close-doorism and adventurism, which negated open, legal struggle and denied the necessity to conceal and accumulate strength for a long time.

"Eliminate Close-Doorism and Adventurism" (April 1936) points to the creation of a broad united front for national revolution as the central issue and the key to victory for the Chinese revolution under the leadership of the party.

"Do Away With 'Empty-Talk' Leadership" (July 1936) criticizes some comrades who respond to party resolutions with bureaucratism and empty talk and stresses the need to understand the party's tactics and tasks and the ability to carry them out under varied circumstances.

"On the Party and Mass Work in the White Areas" (May 1937) is a report to the party congress of delegates from the white areas. The report emphasizes the importance of correct relations between the party and the masses and the relations between open and underground work.

Period of War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression  
(1937-1945)

Seventeen works of the period of resistance to Japanese aggression are presented.

"Some Basic Problems in Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Warfare" (October 1937) concentrates on the need to set up guerrilla units able to implement correct policies and build stable anti-Japanese bases and anti-Japanese governments with mass support.

"How To Be a Good Communist" is a speech delivered in July 1939 at the Marxist-Leninist academy in Yanan. It discusses the education of party members to establish a communist world outlook; this requires training in theoretical works and revolutionary practice as well as training in the principles of unity within the party, criticism and self-criticism, observing discipline, keeping to the style of hard work and arduous struggle and remaining close to the people, and grasping some knowledge of various sciences.

The first, second and fifth parts of "On the Party," a report on revising the party constitution made in 1945 at the seventh congress of the Chinese Communist Party, are included. The report says that the first and foremost task of the Chinese Communist Party in its party building is to strengthen itself ideologically, with emphasis on dealing with contradictions between proletarian ideology and non-proletarian ideas within the party. It gives a systematic exposition of Mao Zedong Thought as the party's guide, describing it as the combination of Marxist-Leninist theory with the practice of the Chinese revolution.

Third Revolutionary Civil War Period  
(1945-1949)

In the spring of 1947, the Kuomintang reactionaries launched an attack on Yanan. By decision of the party Central Committee, Liu Shaoqi took charge of its routine work as secretary of the working committee of the party's Central Committee. Together with Zhu De and others, he moved to north China while Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai and others remained in northern Shaanxi, directing the war of liberation in the whole country. Nine of his works during this period are included.

"The Present Tasks and Strategic Plan" (September 1945), an inner-party directive drafted in accordance with the party Central Committee's decisions, makes the analysis that the Kuomintang reactionaries were actively prepared to launch a civil war while posing for peace negotiations in order to maintain the rule of the big landlords and the big bourgeoisie. When Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai and others went to Chongqing for negotiations, Liu Shaoqi assumed the post of acting chairman of the party Central Committee in Yanan. After repeated deliberations between Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi, Zhu De and other leaders, the principle of "defensive toward the south and expansion toward the north" was adopted.

"Directives on the Question of Land," a document drafted for the party Central Committee on May 4, 1946, deals with the party Central Committee decision to change the policy of reduction of rent for land and of interest on loans and adopt the policy of confiscating landlords' land for distribution among the peasants. The document enunciates principles for the land reform movement, including mobilizing the masses rather than running the whole thing without consulting the masses, doing everything possible to attract the middle peasants to participate, uniting all possible intellectuals, in general not touching the land owned by rich peasants, treating landlords of different categories differently and concentrating the main efforts on hitting at traitors, local tyrants and despotic landlords, and no encroachment on the interests of industry and commerce.

"On the Principles for Economic Construction in New China" (June 1949) puts forward the central task of the party after victory as rehabilitation and development of the economy and expounds the principles for new China's economic construction, with state-owned economy as the heart, with efforts to establish an extensive co-operative economy, help the independent small producers and lead them along the path of co-operation, organizing state capitalism while allowing the development of private capitalism within limits for a step-by-step transition to socialism. The article also warns against the tendency of making un-principled concessions to capitalists and making China a capitalist republic, of putting forward economic plans and measures that transcend the real possibilities and the tendency of taking steps toward socialism that are too early, too many or without adequate preparation.



Contents of Liu Shaoqi Works

OW051547 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0122 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, 5 Jan (XINHUA) -- Contents of volume I of "Selected Works of Liu Shaoqi:"

The Position of the Working Class in the Revolution and the Policy of the Labor Movement (May 1926)

Mr Liao Zhongkai and the Policy on the Workers and Peasants (26 Sep 1926)

The Two Problems in Trade Union Work (Dec 1926)

On the Change of Slogans (5 Oct 1928)

A Criticism of the Policy of "Withdraw From the Scab Union" (18 Jan 1932)

Take a New Attitude Toward the New Labor Work (20 Mar 1934)

Eliminate Closed-Doorism and Adventurism (10 Apr 1936)

On the Outline of the Labor Movement in the White Areas (Apr 1936)

Combat the Leaderships' Work Style Characterized by Empty Talk (15 Jul 1936)

The Question of Leadership Is the Central Issue of the National United Front (20 Nov 1936)

On the Party and the Mass Work in the White Areas (May 1937)

The Struggle for Democracy and Unification of the Whole Country and the Party's Leadership in the United Front (May 1937)

Several Basic Problems in the Guerrilla Warfare Against Japan (16 Oct 1937)

Establish the Democratic Regime of Resisting Japan Under the Leadership of Our Party (Oct 1937)

Independently and Self-Reliantly Lead the Guerrilla Warfare Against Japan in Northern China (15 Nov 1937)

How To Be a Good Communist (Jul 1939)

Resolutely Frustrate the Diehards' Offensive (May 1940)

About the Democratic Regime of Resisting Japan (Dec 1940)

On the Struggle Within the Party (2 Jul 1941)

A Reply to Comrade Song Liang (13 Jul 1941)

Overcome Difficulties, Prepare for Counterattack and Create Conditions for Establishing a Postwar New China (20 Jul 1942)

On the Mass Movement of Reducing Land Rent and Loan Interest (9 Dec 1942)



The Experience in the Struggle Against the Enemy in Northern China (19 Mar 1943)  
Report on the Experience of the 6-Year Work in Northern and Central China (Mar 1943)  
Opinions on the Work in Central China (18 Jun 1943)  
Liquidate the Menshevism Within the Party (Jul 1943)  
Speech at the Workers Congress of Plants in the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia Border Area (20 May 1944)  
A Talk to Comrades of the Central Committee's Women's Work Committee (Apr 1945)  
On Party (14 May 1945)  
Present Task and Strategic Plan (19 Sep 1945)  
Establish Bases in Eastern, Northern and Western Manchuria With Our Main Efforts (Nov-Dec 1945)  
Instructions on the Land Problem (4 May 1946)  
Conclusions Made at the Nationwide Land Conference (13 Sep 1947)  
A Talk to the Newsmen's Delegation From Northern China (2 Aug 1948)  
A Talk to Students of the First Class of the Marx-Lenin Institute (14 Dec 1948)  
Several Problems of Urban Work (12 Mar 1949)  
On the Policy of Economic Construction of New China (Jun 1949)  
Strengthen the Grand Revolutionary Unity Among the People of the Whole Country (21 Sep 1949)

JOURNAL ON FAILURES OF STATE-OPERATED COMMERCE

OW051035 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] The ZHONGGUO CAIMAO BAO [CHINA FINANCE AND TRADE] on 5 January carries a commentator's article: "Adhere to the Socialist Business Orientation and Serve the People Wholeheartedly."

The article points out: State-operated commerce has gotten rid of the sole purpose of profitmaking and legal cheating characteristic of commercial business in old China and replaced them with service to the people, fundamentally changing the outlook of old commerce and the work style of old merchants.

However, because of its long monopolistic status, state-owned commerce has developed a work style of bureaucratic trades. Especially because the 10 years of turmoil confused people's thinking, there has been a decline in the quality of service in the past few years. While some enterprises are following a wrong business orientation, others have even violated discipline and acted in a way directly encroaching on the masses' interests. This is incompatible with the purpose of socialist commerce to serve the people.

The article says: Based on the experience of some commercial enterprises, to improve service, it is important to consolidate well the leading bodies of enterprises. It is also necessary to vigorously strengthen political and ideological education as well as vocational and technical training for commercial workers and staff members. We should adhere to the principle of combining spiritual encouragement and material rewards with emphasis on the latter and guide the enthusiasm of commercial workers and staff members toward serving the people. At the same time, we should pay attention to the vocational training of commercial workers and staff members so that they will learn how to serve the people.

The article says in conclusion: Commercial administrations at all levels and enterprise management should effectively strengthen leadership and actively organize and launch an emulation campaign to create five-good enterprises and strive to become six-good workers and staff members.

BAN YUE TAN ON MATERIAL, SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

HK060930 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1345 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Report: "BAN YUE TAN Discusses 10 Things To Which China Must Pay Attention in Building Material and Spiritual Civilization in 1982"]

[Text] 4 Jan, Beijing (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- The first issue of BAN YUE TAN in 1982 to be published soon will carry a commentator's article entitled "In the New Year" which discusses 10 things which China must pay attention to in building material and spiritual civilization in 1982. The article says that these 10 things have been set forth in accordance with the plan of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council.

On the aspect of building socialist material civilization, the commentator's article set forth five things that should be taken seriously:

First, it is necessary to strive for a better harvest in agriculture. We should under no circumstances slacken our efforts in grain production while actively developing diversified economy and relying on both policies and science to continuously develop agriculture by a fairly big margin.

Second, it is necessary to continuously readjust and restructure enterprises. While continuously reducing the scale of capital construction and readjusting the proportion between light and heavy industries, it is necessary to close, suspend, merge and shift those enterprises that consume a great amount of energy and materials, turn out poor quality products, yield low economic returns, duplicate production and whose products are stockpiled. Restructuring enterprises should be placed in an important position this year.

Third, it is necessary to carry out renewal of equipment and technological reforms at selected key points and, on the basis of making a success of readjusting and restructuring enterprises, regard this work as an important task.

Fourth, it is necessary to raise investment effects. Having a long cycle and high building costs, capital construction poses an outstanding problem in the national economy. Efforts should be made to shorten construction cycles and reduce building costs so as to achieve practical results. It is necessary to reduce circulating capital and change the state of having huge amounts of circulating capital, having multiple links of circulation, having large stocks of commodities and having slow capital turnover.

Fifth, in various economic spheres, whether agricultural production, industrial production, communications and transportations, capital construction, circulation of commodities or finance, it is necessary to pay close attention to economic returns and strive to achieve marked successes.

On the aspect of building socialist spiritual civilization, the article says, in addition to further developing undertakings, such as education, science, culture, art, sanitation and physical culture, it is necessary to pay special attention to the following five things:

First, it is necessary by mobilizing the strength of the whole party and the entire society to create a powerful public opinion on building socialist spiritual civilization, support the healthy tendencies and suppress the unhealthy ones, and carry out an extensive, deepgoing and protracted education in the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities in the whole country.

Second, all government organizations, PLA units, factories and schools are required to take the lead in promoting the "five stresses and four beauties" among the over 100 million urban residents.

Third, it is necessary to conscientiously overhaul and consolidate the organizations at the grassroots levels in both the cities and the countryside, step up the party's ideological and political work and work on political power in the grassroots levels and pay attention to rectifying the erroneous ideas of bourgeois liberalization and the various unhealthy tendencies in the economic sphere.

Fourth, it is necessary to strengthen work in the political and legal departments and the departments for discipline inspection. We should not only pay attention to the implementation of the policies but also resolutely crack down on illegal activities and criminal offenses.

Fifth, it is necessary to reform the superstructure step by step in a planned way, simplify the administrative structure, overcome bureaucracy, and raise work efficiency. The reform of government organizations should be started in the various departments of the central authorities.

#### COMMENTATOR ON SELF-TAUGHT YOUTH MEETING

HK301058 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Dec 81 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Young People, Study Hard for the Rejuvenation of China!"]

[Text] Over the past few years, a great number of fine young people who made themselves erudite through self-study have emerged on all fronts in our country. The participants of the national self-taught youth meeting cosponsored by the China Association for Science and Technology and the Chinese Youth League were among the best of them. What they have done are moving deeds, and their spirit is recommendable to the young people throughout the country.

Young people should cherish lofty ideals and high aspirations, dare to bear hardships and dare to climb the heights. This is an important sign of the prosperity and flourishing of our cause. It is of great strategic significance to cite the advanced youths who have made themselves erudite through self-study, to foster the atmosphere of studying hard for the rejuvenation of China and for the realization of the four modernizations, and to cultivate young people so that they will become capable of contributing to the building of a socialist material and spiritual civilization. Because of our present economic conditions, only a small number of young people can be admitted to colleges and universities each year. Even those who have had a college education have to make unremitting efforts in self-study if they want to make inventions and new creations at their work posts. On the other hand, due to the decade-long disorder which began in 1966, 160 million young people, then, between the ages of 8 to 18 were unable to receive school education. Now they are youths between 23 to 33, and most of them are working and have little opportunity to return to school for further study. So they are more eager to make up for the losses in the "Great Cultural Revolution" through self-study. Therefore, self-study is not merely a supplement to school education and spare-time education, but an important channel to train capable people for our construction. When talking about education at the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC which recently closed, Comrade Zhao Ziyang pointed out: "Besides regular universities and colleges, we must forcefully develop spare-time, television and correspondence universities and colleges, and encourage self-study."

Over the past few years, the party and government have adopted many measures and done a lot of work in order to help the youths in self-study. The State Council ratified and trial-implemented the examination method for self-taught students in higher learning. Since then, in Beijing alone, more than 10,000 people have taken this examination. In some other places, both successful self-taught youths and those who have a record of formal schooling and are of the same technological level are treated equally both in promotion or in the recruitment of workers. Quite a number of news and publication units have compiled and printed new books for self-taught youths to use in their study. Some libraries have opened up special reading rooms for them. Offices have been set up in some places to guide them in their self-study or for consultative purposes. At the same time, quite a few professors and experts have been making efforts to help them in self-study despite its adding to their workload and their not being paid for it. From now on, we must make the greatest possible efforts to create favorable conditions through various channels for self-taught youths and help them overcome their difficulties. Attention should be paid in particular to the important link of making proper use of self-taught youths who have become capable in their work.

In order to become capable, the young people must heighten their spirits and value their time, never letting their time go to waste. To heighten spirit means to have ideals and ambitions, and to always keep in mind the great goal of building a socialist material and spiritual civilization. The future of science belongs to the diligent and modest younger generation. Young comrades, with your actions, implement the guideline of the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC, compete with each other in being models in diligence, shock workers on the new long march and vanguards in the movement of "five stresses and four beauties!"

#### RENMIN RIBAO ON SUPPLYING TOURIST COMMODITIES

HK051118 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Dec 81 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Make a Success of the Work of Supplying Commodities for the Tourist Trade"]

[Text] With each passing year, more and more foreign guests, Overseas Chinese and compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao come to China on sightseeing tours. In addition to making adequate arrangements for their food, accommodation and sightseeing, it is necessary to put on the agenda the supply of rich and varied commodities for the tourist trade.

A tour is short but memories of it last a long time. A souvenir bought during a tour strikes a chord in people's hearts when they look at it later and can call to mind the happy moments spent in China. Carrying out this work well can strengthen friendship, promote cultural exchanges and increase foreign exchange income. This is a job with great political and economic significance.

The production and supply of commodities for the tourist trade has improved to some extent over the last few years but it is still unable to satisfactorily meet demand. For example, some commodities do not have obviously local characteristics and their varieties and specifications do not suit the tourists, with the result that they do not have a strong appeal. Some souvenirs are in short supply and are not available to the tourists. All this shows that we should make efforts to succeed in this work.

Commodities of the tourist trade should not only display a national style but, what is more important, possess local features. Ours is a country with a vast territory, natural scenes, geographical features, scenic spots and historical sites, local conditions and customs, traditional handicraft articles and farm produce, sideline products and local and special productions. All these have their own special features in east, west, south, north and central China. If we do not proceed from the special features of various localities but are satisfied with supplying everywhere commodities that generally have the features of our country, it will be impossible to attract the attention of the tourists.



Therefore, in addition to supplying some necessary traditional commodities, all tourist sites that are open to foreign guests should concentrate more efforts on making arrangements for the production and supply of commodities that are rich in local features.

Commodities for the tourist trade are valued if they are of small size and of good quality. Tourists have a full itinerary and are always in a hurry. They are definitely not interested in big and roughly made items, and more often than not, they also draw back at the sight of refined but big items because no one is willing to carry a heavy load on a long, arduous journey. An old Chinese saying goes, the gift itself may be light as a goose feather; but sent from afar, it conveys deep feeling. Commodities for the tourist trade should be "light" but convey "deep feeling." It is necessary to design and produce larger quantities of small and exquisite products that are easy to carry and apt to bring back memories. Thus the tourists can take them home as precious mementos for appreciation or as gifts for relatives and friends.

Some commodities are suitable as tourist commodities and also as export commodities. We must make all possible efforts to allocate some of the export products for sale to foreign guests in the country. It is quite worthwhile economically to sell export products in the country. However, owing to some problems resulting from commodities belonging to different departments and settlement of accounts in foreign exchange, some contradictions often occur which obstruct the sales of some commodities to foreign guests in the country. Generally speaking, the foreign guests buy a very limited quantity of commodities and most of them are handicrafts, light fabrics, local or special products, rubbings of cultural relics and so on. The impact of these purchases is not great. This problem can be easily solved so long as the planning departments in various localities consult with those departments concerned such as foreign trade, industry, tourist trade and commerce, and make overall arrangements. Shandong Province studied this problem not long ago at a work conference on foreign affairs and the tourist trade. After consultations it was decided by the provincial departments concerned that the production and supply of commodities for the tourist trade in the future would be included in the plans of the departments concerned and that great efforts would be made to allocate some popular export commodities for supply to foreign guests locally. It is necessary to do this because not only can we thus meet the needs of the visiting foreign guests, but we can also save on transportation costs and customs duties and increase our foreign exchange income. Since we can kill two birds with one stone, why not go ahead with it?

The tourist trade is in the slack season in severe winter. This is a good opportunity for sharpening the weapons and feeding the horses in preparation for future battles. We should sum up well the production and supply of commodities for the tourist trade and usher in the approach of next year's peak tourist trade season.

JIEFANGJUN BAO CITED ON CALL TO STUDY CHEN SPEECH

OW060637 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] According to JIEFANGJUN BAO, while giving party lectures to department personnel and party members, leading comrades of the PLA General Political Department called on them to earnestly study Comrade Chen Yun's important speech dealing with the question of "Tell the Truth, Don't Save Face," and bravely arm themselves with the weapon of criticism and self-criticism.

The leading comrades of the PLA General Political Department thoroughly elaborated on the importance of conducting criticism and self-criticism in line with such questions as how to develop the party cause, how to build the army with better results, how to do a good job in revolutionary work, how to strengthen our party spirit and how to strive for greater progress.



They urged the department personnel and all party members of the PLA General Political Department, especially leading party cadres, to earnestly study Comrade Chen Yun's important speech, grasp well criticism and self-criticism, and convert it into a common practice among themselves so as to correct the party work style, uphold party discipline, improve leadership style, and to further consolidate the various organs of the PLA General Political Department.

DENG XIAOPING VIEWS INTERNAL, EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

LD051424 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1008 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, 5 Jan (TANJUG) -- Deng Xiaoping, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee, made the appraisal that although people aspire to detente, there are no signs in the international situation of a slackening of tension. Not one of the problems which have existed over a long period of time -- Afghanistan, Indochina, the Middle East and so forth -- has been resolved; and they are being joined by fresh ones in Latin America, Africa and elsewhere. However, Deng Xiaoping expressed the conviction that although the threat of war does exist, there was no immediate danger of war breaking out. If we ignore the existence of this threat then we will neglect taking sufficient measures to prevent war.

Deng Xiaoping expressed this view during a long conversation he recently conducted in Beijing with a TANJUG delegation consisting of Director Aleksandar Bakocevic, responsible editor Mihailo Saranovic, and Beijing correspondent Sonja Badel.

In the context of his assessment of the world situation Deng mentioned Soviet-U.S. negotiations which he does not oppose but he does not expect their outcome to be positive. "Let them negotiate, but I do not believe that anything good will come out of them; rivalry between them will continue", Deng said in explaining this with their unreadiness, as he put it, to abandon hegemonism.

In assessing Chinese relations with individual countries, Deng pointed out the permanent orientation of China to develop relations with its neighbors on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence combined with the simultaneous resolve to fight against hegemonism. He made a positive assessment that the recent Sino-Indian relations would improve. Besides, they are the two most populous countries in the world, although they are both poor. "This time we had good negotiations."

On relations with the United States, Deng restricted himself to the assessment of the U.S. intention to supply arms to Taiwan saying that this would be interference in Chinese internal affairs, which means that such a U.S. decision would encounter sharp Chinese reaction.

Speaking of relations with the USSR, Deng reiterated the Chinese claim that the Soviets maintain 1 million men on the Chinese border and support, as he put it, Vietnamese hegemonism. Furthermore, in noting that the USSR has proposed the renewal of the talks (which started in 1969 and were interrupted without result after 11 years) Deng said that China "would be happy if some good results could be attained during the negotiations with the USSR." He particularly stressed the presence of a big Soviet army on the borders with China and "the further strengthening of these troops", adding that "in these circumstances it is difficult to attain results."

With Vietnam, "relations can be improved as soon as Vietnam gives up its expansionism and hegemonism." "You know," Deng said, "that with great sacrifices we unselfishly provided assistance to the value of \$20 billion. And how did they behave toward us?"

As far as the communist and workers movement is concerned, Deng began by noting that China has not adequately studied the developments in this movement. "Changes in the world are enormous, and current international relations are complex," he said and added: "I do not think that the problems can be resolved according to a pattern or two or three patterns. Our basic stand is that Marxists in every country, on the basis of their independent analyses and assessments, must resolve their own problems on the basis of the reality in each country. This is shown by our experience. In the past we criticized both you and others, but now we think that it was not right to do that."

Each party knows the situation in its own country better than we do. For this it must itself formulate its own policy which is in keeping with specific conditions. If it makes a mistake then it should draw lessons itself and amass experience on the basis of its own analyses. We in China also decide our policy on the basis of our realistic conditions.

Regarding Poland, Deng only said that "this problem can be resolved only by the Polish people."

A considerable part of the conversation referred to internal development in China and to its aspirations. Deng made the assessment that the situation in the country is good but that China still has many problems. "To be able to attain development we require a favorable international situation. We fight against hegemonism and for the preservation of world peace. On the internal plane we adhere to four principles: the socialist system, the people's democratic dictatorship, the leading role of the party, and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. In order to attain the "four modernizations" (agriculture, industry, science and defense) we need stability and unity in the country. We must oppose negative tendencies, including bourgeois liberalism. Among our young people there exist tendencies of anarchism and extremist egotism as a result of the 10 years of chaos of the Cultural Revolution. A long term struggle against bureaucratism is required. We have a huge administration, inadequately employed and therefore unproductive. However, Deng added, the reform of the superstructure is very complex and hard, and it is not easy to carry it out, although we are determined to do so.

In his reply to a score of questions on internal developments Deng paid special attention to the policy of adaptation with which China wants to put right certain disproportions in the economy and to allay the negative effects which the Cultural Revolution had on economic development.

The 10-year period of the Cultural Revolution was a real catastrophe, Deng said, recalling that China cannot progress unless the disproportions which were created are put right. For instance, China has got enough coal supplies, but it has not got a developed transport system to ensure coal supplies to the consumers. In the past, the rate of accumulation was very high with the result that over a long period of time the standard of living of the population was not improved to any appreciable degree.

China has been carrying out the policy of adaptation for 3 years already, and significant results have been attained. However, Deng believes this period to be too short to put right everything that has to be put right and to place the development on more stable foundations, and he says that for this reason this policy will be continued also during the ensuing 5-year period. Deng Xiaoping lists the reduction of payments deficit, which was brought down to about 2 billion yuan (about 40 billion dinars) among the most noted results, in view of the fact that during the past few years it was dozens of times higher than that. The fact that the living standard of the population, particularly in rural districts where 800 million people, or 80 percent of the Chinese population live, has been improved is also very positive.

Deng Xiaoping also spoke of constitutional changes. "During the Cultural Revolution a constitution was adopted, some of whose formulations were not in keeping with the conditions in our country. Since the formation of the PRC we have adopted several constitutions, the first one in 1954; and I think that relatively speaking that was the best one. Subsequently, very simplified constitutions were passed, and now we are drafting a new one whose basis will be provided by the 1954 constitution. Of course, it will sum up the experience of the past 27 years."

There are rumors in the world, Deng went on, that the delays in adopting our new constitution are bound up with internal struggles in China, which is not correct. Even if we are a year late, no harm will be done. We are discussing some questions of substance, and we have to hear as many views as possible. This has no connection whatsoever with some internal struggle or conflict, but we need more time to think about the solutions. Besides, this is not an urgent matter, especially since by a decision of the Chinese National People's Congress we have already passed a few constitutional solutions, such as the one abolishing the writing of wall posters. Soon we will throw the draft constitution open to public discussion throughout the country.

Obviously wishing to illustrate the stability of the basic directions in Chinese development, despite the difficulties which persist and the problems which have to be resolved, Deng made the assessment that there are no new questions which have to be resolved at the 12th CCP Congress. This congress should be held this year at the latest.

We resolved a number of important questions in the party between the Third and the Sixth CCP Central Committee Plenums, Deng said. (The third plenum was held in December 1978. It established the foundations for the Chinese transformation and development following the major changes in the party leadership, especially the overthrow of the so-called gang of four, that is to say of a number of people who led China at the time of the Cultural Revolution advocating an extremist policy. The sixth plenum was held in the middle of last year, on the completion of 60 years since the formation of the CCP. It passed a resolution which provided a review of party history since the victory of the revolution in 1949, a historic assessment of Mao Zedong's role with its merits and mistakes, made an exceptionally negative assessment of the Cultural Revolution and placed the attainments of China in the period since the liberation into proper perspective.)

Deng nevertheless believes that the congress should adopt stands on some changes pertaining to the system. Special attention must be devoted to the renewal of the leading organs. The average age of our leaders is high, says Deng. This is why we must lower the age of the leading organs, but there is no need to exaggerate in this matter either. We require old cadres, too. After the overthrow of the "gang of four" many old cadres were rehabilitated, which was significant and necessary. They are really giving their best, but the laws of nature are taking their toll. What we need is more dynamic cadres of mature years.

Deng went on to say that this means that we are facing a complex problem of old age of our cadres. We do not expect the 12th congress to resolve this problem in its totality, but we will certainly discuss it and have talks about it. Moreover, we started to resolve this problem without waiting for the congress since we believed that to rejuvenate the cadre structure was our long term task. As far as I know, Deng added, you in Yugoslavia have also been concerning yourselves with this question over a period of many years, but in our country the problems have accumulated because what is at stake is hundreds of thousands or millions of people.

Coming back again to the state of ideological awareness, Deng stressed the need to pursue a struggle against "leftwing-mongering." We must be vigilant with regard to bourgeois influence, Deng said, adding that at the time of ushering in the policy of China's opening, reference was made about the need to prevent the influence of bourgeois liberalism which has an impact on young people. This is expressed not only in the ideological sphere but elsewhere too, for instance in the economic one. In a word, in one specific period we must place the emphasis on the struggle against "left" tendencies, and in the other against the "right" ones. At the moment, the emphasis is on the struggle against anarchism and extreme egotism among our young people. In another period we will stress the struggle to build spiritual civilization, for communist ethics, discipline, the spirit of self-denial so that the cadres can get an insight into general interest and that they may possess ideals and lofty morality.

Unless the cadres had this moral outlook they would not work wholeheartedly for the construction of the country. Deng added that we must not underestimate the influence of brawls, annihilation, destruction and culmination of anarchism and egotism in the time of the Cultural Revolution. This is a problem of an entire generation and cannot be resolved in 3 or 5 years' time. We must begin with nursery schools. Before the Cultural Revolution the moral image, habits and ideological stands of the people were good, but they were totally destroyed during the Cultural Revolution. It is easy to destroy things, but it is very difficult to build them again, said the vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee.



Toward the end of the talk, in a general review of the Chinese place in the world and its orientation, Deng Xiaoping said that China will always belong "to the Third World." He stressed the struggle against imperialism, hegemonism, colonialism and neocolonialism. As a socialist country and as Marxists we of course will not change this orientation. We support the progressive aspirations of mankind, and our greatest wish is that world peace may be preserved. Although we are not a member of the Nonaligned Movement, we are a very nonaligned country.

In conclusion, a few words about Yugoslav-Chinese relations. It is fact that political relations are very good; why, therefore, is there such a negative situation in our economic relations? "I think that this is a temporary situation in our economic relations and that it is a consequence of our policy of adaptation. I am convinced that our cooperation will continue to develop in all areas."

Well, I have been talking too much, said Deng Xiaoping in conclusion. I have exceeded my usual time for this kind of talk. (This one went on for approximately 1 and 1/2 hours.) In addition, I have a sort of uneasy feeling when talking to journalists, because they put everything into newspapers. So, don't you publish everything. I am always glad to meet comrades from Yugoslavia, very glad indeed....

#### WAN LI STRESSES AGROTECHNOLOGY POPULARIZATION

OW050229 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1257 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, 4 Jan (XINHUA) -- Comrade Wan Li said today: A very lovely and gratifying situation is now emerging in our rural areas. Many peasants have realized, from production experience, that science and technology is a productive force, and they want to study and use science. Party committees at all levels and scientific and technical circles should fully recognize this situation, stay ahead of it, lead the peasants in acquiring scientific and technical knowledge and promote an excellent situation.

Comrade Wan Li made these remarks when he met participants in an experience-exchanging meeting on agricultural (including diversified undertakings) and technical contracts now being held. Responsible persons of concerned ministries and commissions of the State Council and some agricultural specialists were present.

Comrade Wan Li said: I am all for summing up experience in the responsibility system of agricultural-technical contracts and I hope that this activity can be continually improved and popularized on the basis of experience. He said among the 10 principles for our country's economic construction, the first is to develop agriculture. Unless agriculture is given first priority and made the foundation, the four modernizations are out of the question. The development of agriculture will rely on correct policies and on science. Policies are also science, that is, social science. In a word, we must rely on science to develop agriculture, solve the problems of feeding and clothing 1 billion people and of China's economic development.

Comrade Wan Li said the Chinese peasants have accumulated a wealth of production experiences. Scientists should integrate with peasants, combine our country's traditional agricultural technique and experience with modern science and technology and blaze a new trail for agricultural modernization suited to China's conditions.

He said: Do not look down on technical experts and skilled craftsmen among the peasants. They, and specialized scientific and technical personnel graduated from institutions of higher learning, plus a considerable number of middle school students, constitute an important agrotechnical force. We should get them organized, in various ways, to jointly tackle key scientific and technical problems and put their knowledge to use where most needed for agricultural development. The government should give material support.

Comrade Wan Li especially stressed the importance of popularizing agricultural science and technology. He said now that the peasants' enthusiasm for production has been aroused, they also need a scientific approach. We should adopt different methods to energetically popularize agricultural science and technology so that those who exercise leadership over agriculture and those actually engaged in agricultural production will both have a certain amount of scientific and technical knowledge in agriculture.

At the meeting, Comrade Wan Li was briefed by the participants on the development of agricultural-technical contract activities.

#### RADIATION USED TO IMPROVE AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT

OW060837 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, January 6 (XINHUA) -- Scientists irradiating grain have increased crop yields and storage life dramatically in the last few years in China's three provinces, according to provincial authorities. Heilongjiang Province, in extreme northeast China, has only 100 frost-free days each year. By irradiating crop seed to induce mutations, output of "Longfuliang No 1" sorghum on an aggregate area of 110,000 hectares has been raised 82,500 tons, the provincial agricultural science academy said. Sorghum is only one of 18 crops treated by agronomists from the academy. Per hectare yield of sorghum has been raised from 2.25 tons per hectare to between six tons and 10 tons. The mutant varieties also matures 13 days to 15 days earlier than conventional sorghums and is suitable for close-planting and mechanized cultivation.

The academy began research on radiation-induced plant mutations in the 1960s. Other mutated crops such as wheat, soy beans, rice, flax and autumn cabbage have all shown higher yields, earlier maturity and increased resistance to plant disease than their traditional counterparts, the academy said. The province each year expanded the hectareage devoted to the new crops by 460,000 in the last few years.

In Sichuan and Henan Provinces irradiation has been used to disinfect grain and sterilize and preserve foods, according to the two provincial agricultural departments. Spoilage has been avoided for as long as two to three years. Radiation treatment has also made possible meat preservation with no marked change in quality by destroying parasites, organisms and insects. The technique also inhibits the sprouting of potatoes, onions and garlic, therefore prolonging their shelf life.

China began work on radiation treatment of food and grain in 1950s. The work was suspended, however, during the ten years of the Cultural Revolution.

#### PROGRESS MADE IN INDUSTRIAL REORGANIZATION

OW050833 Beijing XINHUA in English 1223 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, January 3 (XINHUA) -- Over 2,000 industrial corporations or general plants have been set up throughout China to merge workshops now doing similar production scattered in different enterprises, according to the State Economic Commission.



Nearly one third of the enterprises in Beijing, Tianjin and Shanghai are in such corporations which are part of an overall reorganization.

In the past each enterprise produced all its own spare parts, even though the number for a certain item might not be big. This wastes equipment and manpower. Now duplication is being cut and should bring greater efficiency.

This has happened to over 400 factories in Shandong Province, bringing an increase in output value of some five hundred million yuan. The Tianjin Dyeing and Weaving Corporation brought technical forces under unified management for technical renovation. As a result production capacity has been raised and profit increased by 35.5 per cent.

Another form of reorganization is the setting up of economic alliances that link different provinces. Such cooperation started with short-term technical assistance and has now developed into long-term cooperation in the transfer of technology, economic consultancy, joint management and personnel training.

For example, Shanghai which has great potential in technical forces, equipment and funds, has formed economic alliances with over 20 provinces and autonomous regions including Jiangsu, Shandong, Guangxi, Sichuan and Hunan. The commodities produced are shipped to Shanghai sometimes as compensatory trade, thus easing Shanghai's shortage of raw materials.

Economic and technical coordination meetings are also held to promote coordination. Shanxi, Hebei, Beijing, Tianjin and Inner Mongolia recently held such a meeting attended by Shanghai, Zhejiang and Liaoning. It decided on certain cooperation projects and Inner Mongolia obtained over 100 million yuan of investment with which it will build or expand its sugar refinery, dairy product factories and furniture factories, as well as build more highways.

The State Economic Commission is summing up the experiences gained to popularize methods that make good use of the superiority of different regions to produce greater economic results and speed up the development of areas rich in natural resources but backwards in technology.

#### MAJOR ENTERPRISES MEET PRODUCTION TARGETS

OW011402 Beijing XINHUA in English 1248 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, December 31 (XINHUA) -- China's leading steel center at Anshan reported over-fulfillment of the 1981 state quotas for pig iron, steel and rolled steel early this morning. This is one of a big number of major Chinese enterprises that have met their annual targets ahead of schedule.

The steel center produced 6.7 million tons of steel this year and 4.13 million tons of rolled steel. Twenty new kinds of steel and 50 new varieties of rolled steel including steel sheets for enamelware and cold rolled titanium steel sheets were trial-produced. Natural gas and heavy oil consumption has dropped and coal consumption per ton of steel was cut down to 1,178 kilograms, 23 kilograms lower than last year.

China's largest hydro-electric power station at Liujia Gorge on the Yellow River was 23 days ahead in fulfilling the annual quota. The output value amounted to 285 million yuan. The power station provides 5,700 million kilowatt-hours of electricity each year to Gansu, and neighboring Qinghai and Shaanxi Provinces. It continued normal operation despite a heavy flood during September.

Dalian harbor, China's major seaport in the northeast, met its annual cargo handling target 26 days in advance. Compared with the same period of last year, the harbour handled 0.9 percent more cargo this year and turned over 12.5 percent more profits to the state.

The Yangtze River Navigation Administration, China's biggest inland river transport department, has met its annual passenger transport quota 67 days ahead of time and cargo transport quota seven days ahead.

A new fleet of barges was put into use earlier this year for coal transport and a cruiser for tourists was added.

#### PRC OVERFULFILLS 1981 STEEL PRODUCTION TARGET

OW311750 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, December 31 (XINHUA) -- China produced 35.6 million tons of steel and 26.6 million tons of rolled steel this year, 8.2 and 14.3 percent above the state targets, the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry announced today.

The output of pig iron reached 34 million tons in 1981, 3.5 percent over the plan.

Though steel output has decreased in the last two years, production of small and medium-sized rolled steel products, thin steel plates, steel trips and welded pipes, urgently needed in agriculture, light industry and civil engineering, has increased. Their output in 1980 came up to 68.5 percent of the total rolled steel production. It was 60 percent in 1979.

Output of thin steel plates and steel strips this year rose by 22 percent over 1980.

Production of copper, aluminium and eight other non-ferrous metals is expected to outstrip this year's national plan by eleven percent. Gold has also registered a big increase.

#### BANKING STATISTICS FOR THIRD QUARTER RELEASED

OW050205 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0733 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, 4 Jan (XINHUA) -- The No 1 issue of 1982 ZHONGGUO JINRONG [CHINESE BANKING] journal, scheduled to be published on 5 January, carries national banking statistics for the third quarter of 1981.

Of the national credit receipts and payments by the end of the third quarter, the balance of miscellaneous deposits was 182.678 billion yuan and the balance of miscellaneous loans was 247.974 billion yuan. Of these loans, short term equipment loans totalled 6.51 billion yuan, an increase for 650 million yuan compared with the second quarter; loans to urban collective and individual industry and commerce were 8.871 billion yuan, 535 million yuan more than the second quarter; loans for rural communes and production brigades and teams totalled 19.324 billion yuan, up 201 million yuan from the second quarter.

At the end of the third quarter, rural credit cooperatives had a balance of miscellaneous deposits of 24.351 billion yuan, increasing by 1.197 billion yuan compared with the second quarter. The balance of miscellaneous loans at the end of the third quarter was 13.143 billion yuan, up 206 million yuan from the second quarter.

At the end of the third quarter, China's foreign exchange reserve was \$3.818 billion and its gold reserve 12.8 million ounces.

#### MINISTER ADDRESSES NATIONAL HEALTH WORK MEETING

OW041251 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, January 4 (XINHUA) -- Qian Xinzong, minister of public health, speaking at a national meeting on improvement of health work in China's rural areas, held in Guangzhou from December 24 to 30, said different kinds of cooperative medical services should be developed depending on local economic conditions.

The meeting was attended by 160 officials of local health departments and directors of county hospitals and anti-epidemic stations.

Qian Xinzong emphasized that as production levels in the rural areas differ, health care must be based on actual economic possibilities as well as in accordance with the wishes and needs of the peasants.

Rural medical services now include clinics run by the brigade, by the commune and the brigade, by the commune hospital or by a group of barefoot doctors. Barefoot doctors also act as family doctors to peasants.

Barefoot doctors are young peasants chosen by brigades or teams to take paramedical training. They are the backbone of the rural medical system especially in disease prevention and family planning. According to the Ministry of Public Health, China has 1.46 million barefoot doctors, nearly 500,000 of whom have reached the level of secondary technical school graduate.

Anhui Province commune members in Jiashan, Tianchang, Laian and Tu Xian Counties have annual contracts with barefoot doctors. The peasants pay the paramedics a fixed fee for medical care, including disease prevention and treatment, epidemic prevention, maternity and child care.

Qian Xinzong told the medical officials that county level medical units would become the guidance centers throughout the county for hygiene work and family planning. These centers would also be the training bases for county medical workers.

Tianjin, one of China's leading industrial cities, has sent groups of experienced doctors and nurses to six-month or one-year posts in suburban and county hospitals since 1980. Besides taking part in daily clinical work, they advise the county hospital doctors and nurses and give lectures. This has helped raise the technical level in the counties.

Some counties in Anhui Province have set up stations for prevention and treatment of infectious and endemic diseases. They also check on environmental sanitation and hygiene. Incidence of epidemic encephalitis and whooping cough has dropped in the area and incidence of tetanus in new-born infants has dropped from 2.82 per thousand in 1978 to 0.76 per thousand in 1980.

#### CHEN MUHUA REITERATES FAMILY PLANNING POLICY

OWO10126 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1222 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, 30 Dec (XINHUA) -- It is necessary to continue implementing the guidelines of the party Central Committee's open letter and Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on government work made at the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC, and it is necessary to unflinchingly control the rapid population growth, Vice Premier Chen Muhua stressed at a meeting of the directors of the China Family Planning Association.

She pointed out there has recently been gossip about family planning work to the effect that "there is no more advocacy of having only one child, and we can have two children" and so on. These allegations were wrong. Premier Zhao Ziyang said in his report on government work that "the measures taken in many areas to reward couples who limit themselves to a single child and restrict the practice of having two or more children should be continued." This entirely conforms to the guidelines of the party Central Committee's open letter.

The vice premier said that at present, various production responsibility systems are being carried out in the countryside. Many places, after timely analyses of their specific conditions, have paid attention to both production and family planning work with fairly good results. However, there are also places taking a laissez-faire attitude.



Some leading cadres lack a sufficient understanding of the strategic significance of the family planning task. As soon as they hear some false gossip, they become afraid of carrying on family planning work.

She pointed out the number of persons married this year is more than double that of last year, and there will be a record number of births next year. If we even slightly relax our efforts in the family planning task, too many more babies will be born. Therefore we must pay great attention to the family planning task, study the new situation and solve new problems. By no means should we take a laissez-faire attitude. By all means must we continue to propagandize on late marriage, postponement of child bearing, giving birth to fewer babies and bearing babies eugenically.

The meeting was held from 27 to 29 December in Beijing. Wang Shoudao, chairman of the China Family Planning Association, also spoke at the meeting.

#### RURAL POWER CONSUMPTION INCREASES IN 1981

OW010914 Beijing XINHUA in English 0833 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, January 1 (XINHUA) -- Total power consumption in China's rural areas in 1981 reached 42,000 kWhs, up by 14 percent over the previous year. The growing consumption was a result of the implementation of the policy of economic readjustment and the steady increase in power production in the countryside, the Ministry of Power Industry said.

Enterprises run by communes and production brigades consumed 20 percent of the total last year. Lighting, TV, and fans in peasant households are also responsible for the growing power consumption.

#### PRIORITY ANNOUNCED FOR OIL, GAS EXPLORATION

OW060701 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, January 5 (XINHUA) -- Oil and gas exploration will get priority in geological work this year and in the foreseeable future, according to a Geology Ministry decision. This was said by Sai Peng, vice-minister of geology in an interview with XINHUA today.

Vice-Minister Sai who is in charge of petroleum geology is optimistic about China's oil prospects. He said that in 1982 the ministry will stress oil and gas exploration in Sichuan Province, the southern part of Songliao Plain in north China and the western section of the East China Sea and try to locate a number of new oil and gas fields in these areas within next three to five years.

Assessment by China's oil experts indicates that the country's petroleum reserves are between 30,000 and 60,000 million tons and land reserves account for two-thirds of these. Vice-Minister Sai said China has more than 300 sedimentary basins, most of which are over 3,000 metres in thickness. The sedimentary land area, where most oil and gas reserves are found, amounts to 4.5 million square kilometres in China.

Test holes have shown that the northern part of Sichuan has large oil and gas bearing structures and that north China, the southern part of the Songliao Basin, the Ordos Basin in Inner Mongolia, the northern part of Jiangsu and the Tarim Basin in Xinjiang have oil and gas bearing layers. Sai Peng said that general surveys will also be conducted in the Tarim and Ordos Basins, and in Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui, Hunan and Guizhou Provinces and the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. Forces will be rallied to any promising spot discovered in these surveys. In the past, he said, surveys were only made in places where geological structures were simple and where deposits lie near the ground. In the future, new technology will be used to conduct surveys deeper underground in more complicated geological structures.

Vice-Minister Sai is attending a national geology conference being held in Beijing. The delegates are discussing and working out plans for this year's geological work. Strengthening of geological work on coalfields, uranium and geothermal resources is also discussed at the conference.

#### COAL CUTTING PROGRESS REVEALED AT MEETING

OW041345 Beijing XINHUA in English 1225 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, January 4 (XINHUA) -- Two combine coal cutting teams of Shanxi Province's Datong Coal Bureau, topped the one-million-ton mark in annual output, and are among the best in the world, according to a report released at the national mechanical coal cutting conference here today.

The Yongdingzhuang No 4 combine coal cutting team cut 1.18 million tons of coal in 1981 and the Tongjialiang No 1 team, 1.04 million tons.

The Yongdingzhuang No 4 team was formed in January 1980 and the 115 members began operations at the workface on September 1, that year. Since then they have mined 1,420,785 tons of coal. The team's best monthly record was 142,464 tons.

The Tongjialiang No 1 team, one of the first combine coal cutting teams was set up toward the end of 1979. The 123 members turned out 928,616 tons of coal in 1980, the best performance for teams with similar machines. In 1981, they fulfilled the state plan 126 days ahead of time.

According to statistics released by the Ministry of Coal, the rate of mechanization in coal cutting reached 39.8 percent in 1981, 2.7 percent higher than in 1979. Of the 620 million tons of coal mined in 1981, 110 million tons were cut mechanically, 4.7 million tons more than in 1980. Of this, 49 million tons were cut by continuous operations, 30 percent more than in 1979.

In Shanxi Province, China's major coal center, 64.8 percent of the coal was cut mechanically.

In 65 mines, including Luan, Yangquan and Jincheng in Shanxi Province; Jixi and Shuangyashan in Heilongjiang; Xintai in Hebei; Badaohao in Liaoning and Hami in Xinjiang, the degree of mechanization has reached above 70 percent. All regular workfaces in the Luan Coal Bureau are mined mechanically. Average monthly output per workface there was 17,000 tons.

The good performances among mechanized teams was due in part to a campaign launched between the teams and a national examination of coal-cutting machine operators, the ministry said. A total of 14,114 miners took the examination in November, 1981.

The ministry said that in the new year fulltime training for mechanized coal cutting will be stepped up. There will also be training classes in management and engineering.

#### PRC USES MICROWAVE IN TELEPHONE SERVICE

OW230913 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] According to a RENMIN YOU DIAN BAO report, in the past 2 years, the Posts and Telecommunications Ministry has scored initial results in using microwave circuits to open up domestic long-distance telephone services. Now, microwave circuits are being used in the newly opened long-distance automatic and semiautomatic dialing services in 15 provincial capitals in China. Together with 8 other cities, whose telephone services are linked to Beijing and Shanghai by electric cable, the total is 23 cities. Meanwhile, rental service is available for international and domestic long-distance telephone circuits handled by operators.



The use of microwave circuits has relieved the tension in communications in some cities at and above the level of provincial capitals. Meanwhile, quality and service of communications have somewhat improved. This year, floods in the southwest and the northwest damaged the overhead open-wire lines and the electric cable circuits, but microwave communications remained undisrupted.

China is experiencing great shortage of wired circuits, so it is very important to make full use of the existing microwave circuits. However, only 28 percent of the microwave circuits that possess communication capacity are being used. Moreover, the microwave circuits in commission have not been fully used. This question that involves policy and management is badly in need of a solution.

#### COMMODITY DUTY IMPORT RATES READJUSTED

OW311306 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, December 31 (XINHUA) -- With the approval of the State Council starting January 1, 1982, readjusted Chinese customs import duty rates of certain commodities will come into effect, according to the General Administration of Customs.

Involved are items under 149 tariff numbers, 16 percent of the total.

Duty is reduced on imports of rubber, timber, timber products, leather, pulp, paper, raw material for the energy industry, some machinery and equipment, parts and accessories for light and textile industries. It is raised on machinery and equipment that China makes.

A spokesman of the General Administration of Customs said generally no customs exemption would be granted in the future. He reiterated that no enterprise or organization would be allowed to include any provision for customs exemption in any agreement, contract or other document signed with other countries.

The customs in various parts of China publicized the partially-revised comparison table of the "customs import and export tariff" today.

#### SEMINAR ON DAS KAPITAL HELD IN JIANGSU

OW300448 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1134 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] Nanjing, 29 Dec (XINHUA) -- Some experts, professors and researchers in social sciences have refuted the erroneous allegation that "Das Kapital is outdated." This was a topic of discussion at China's first academic seminar on Das Kapital recently held in Wuxi municipality, Jiangsu.

The grand meeting on the study of Das Kapital in China was held 15 to 22 December, attended by more than 220 people. The representatives said: While revealing the basic principles of the capitalist economic movement, Das Kapital also scientifically revealed the economic laws universally applicable to all human societies, the common laws on socialized mass production and the general laws on commodity production. It also scientifically foresaw laws that should be observed by socialism. These are not only the criteria for analyzing modern capitalism, but also theoretical guiding principles for socialist countries in carrying out economic construction. Of course, times are changing and we should not adopt a dogmatic approach toward Das Kapital, nor should we "quote a passage out of context." We should proceed from the basic principles revealed in Das Kapital, use scientific standards, viewpoints and methods to observe new situations and study new problems and further enrich and develop Marxism.

Since liberation, China has made achievements in the study and propagation of Das Kapital, the most important work in Marxist literature. However, there are inadequacies in the scope of coverage and the quality of research. This year, Das Kapital research societies of a departmental and regional nature were formed in some localities and academic discussions were held. In some places, on-the-job cadres are systematically released from their jobs to study Das Kapital. Representatives from everywhere brought with them the fruits of their study and research and submitted more than 200 theses and documents to the seminar. They learned from each other by exchanging views, looked deep into the real meaning in the original, actively applied relevant principles in the original and explored the characteristics of socialist economy, the laws on expanded reproduction and the question of productive and non productive labor. The representatives suggested to the seminar that great efforts be made to promote, throughout the party and society, the study of Marxist classics to raise our theoretical level in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

During the session, China Das Kapital research society was inaugurated. Xu Dixin was elected chairman and Wang Xuewen was elected honorary chairman.

#### BEIJING RIBAO DISCUSSES MEANING OF 'REVOLUTION'

HK020346 Beijing RIBAO in Chinese 25 Dec 81 p 3

[Feature: "Comrade Gong Yuzhi Explores the Meaning of the Word 'Revolution'"]

[Text] Beijing RIBAO editor's note: Not long ago, Comrade Gong Yuzhi [7895 5148 0037], deputy director of the party literature research office of the CCP Central Committee, delivered a report on several theoretical questions in the resolution to a seminar sponsored by the China People's University. He talked about the need to explore in depth the two meanings of the word "revolution." Excerpts of his speech follow: [end editor's note]

The word "revolution" has two different meanings: Its original meaning and a changed meaning. What is the original meaning of revolution? It means political revolution, that is, "the violent action of one class to overthrow another class." It can also be understood in its broad sense, its changed meaning and its extended meaning. For example, we say: We must continue to display revolutionary spirit in carrying out revolutionary struggle to attain the goal of socialism and communism. For another example, we say: We must carry out a revolutionary, that is, fundamental, reform in a certain sphere or in a certain branch of work, and so forth.

With the revolution continuing to be carried out in our country after the socialist transformation of private ownership of the means of production had been basically completed and the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie being fundamentally resolved in 1956, the meaning of revolution began to change. This was the greatest change which our party had faced since it led the revolution. Before that, it led class struggle and made revolution in the original meaning. Since then, however, the revolution carried out by our party has been basically different in meaning from the revolution carried out previously. It has been a revolution in the broad sense, a revolution of changed meaning, and a revolution different in nature, with a different content and conducted by a different method.

The eighth national party congress held in the autumn of 1956, it should be said, had correctly appraised, according to the conditions at that time, the changes in the situation of the Chinese revolution. In his speech "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People" delivered in the spring of 1957, Comrade Mao Zedong unequivocally pointed out that the revolution was in a period of change.

He outlined the change thus: from class struggle to struggle against nature ("declaring war on nature"); from revolution to construction ("changing from liberation of productive forces to protection and development of productive forces under the conditions of new relations of production"); from revolution in the past to technical revolution and cultural revolution. Judging by the present situation, these outlines were imperfect in some places but their guiding ideology was correct and they actually pointed out the two different meanings of the word "revolution" and suggested that we should turn from a revolution in the original meaning to a revolution in the changed meaning.

The attack launched by a handful of rightists and the error of enormously widening the scope of struggle against rightists did cause ideological relapses. At the Third Plenary Session of the Eighth CCP Central Committee held in October 1957, Comrade Mao Zedong restated the formulation accepted before the fundamental completion of the socialist transformation in the private ownership of the means of production, maintaining that the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie was the principal contradiction in Chinese society. This relapse in the appraisal of the principal contradiction in Chinese society led to a relapse in the meaning of the word "revolution," that is, a return to almost the original meaning or to a meaning closely linked with the original meaning of "revolution."

However, Comrade Mao Zedong did not mean to throw away the idea that the revolution should be oriented toward the new tasks. In early 1958, he wrote the "Sixty Points on Methods of Work (draft)," pointing out that our "continuous revolution" should be shifted to technical revolution and that the party should shift the focus of its attention and work to technical revolution. In the term "continuous revolution," the word "revolution" can have two meanings and, in this case, is used very obviously in the changed meaning.

In the "Sixty Points on Methods of Work (draft)," Comrade Mao Zedong extended the meaning of the word "revolution" and the forward some important theoretical questions. For example, he clearly extended the concept of politics for the first time. He said: "The word 'politics' will continue to exist in the future, but its meaning will change." He maintained that in the past politics fundamentally meant the struggle against class enemies; after the people had seized political power, politics fundamentally meant the relations between the people; after the elimination of classes, and as far as the domestic situation was concerned, politics would solely mean the relations among the people. At that time there would be the politics and revolution characteristic of the times. Here, he extended the meaning of revolution, applying the word to a society where classes and class antagonism do not exist. At the same time, he pointed out that revolution under such conditions would be different in meaning, content and nature. On the one hand, he said that the laws governing opposition and unity, quantitative change and qualitative change, and affirmation and negation would exist forever and universally, and applied these laws in demonstrating the revolution under the new social, historical conditions. On the other hand, in the light of the changed meaning of revolution, he proposed studying the new characteristics of these laws under the new social, historical conditions. His philosophical probe into revolution as a concept and the developments and changes of this concept was profound in ideological content.

It is a regrettable fact that after this, Comrade Mao Zedong did not advance in this correct direction to further develop his thinking in this respect. For some time just prior to the 1960's, he had to a certain extent come back to or close to the correct thinking which he had formerly upheld, but generally, as a result of the development of the mistakes of widening the scope of class struggle and regarding class struggle as an absolute necessity, he gradually stopped using the word "revolution" in the changed meaning and, instead, reused it in its original meaning. By regarding the socialist economic revolution, political revolution, ideological revolution, technical revolution and cultural revolution as five great revolutions and by also regarding class struggle, struggle for production and struggle for scientific experimentation as three great revolutions, the different meanings of revolution were mixed up.



By the time of the "Great Cultural Revolution," the word "revolution" was used entirely in its original meaning and "a great political revolution of one class overthrowing another" was launched. This revolution could only have resulted in absurd actions under the new social, historical conditions.

We are required to explore the content of revolution in its changed meaning under new social, historical conditions and to clarify its theoretical basis. Some of the important, correct opinions put forward by Comrade Mao Zedong can still be used as our guide. However, we also must seriously sum up and learn from the experiences and lessons of his faults and mistakes.

NPC'S LIAO CHENGZHI GREETES OVERSEAS CHINESE

HK011422 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0951 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, 31 Dec (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- The full text of the New Year's Day message to the Overseas Chinese compatriots delivered by Liao Chengzhi, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, chairman of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council and honorary chairman of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, is as follows:

Dear Overseas compatriots and friends:

Today is New Year's Day 1982. While New Year's Day is being celebrated everywhere, I would like to extend festive greetings and warm regards to all Overseas Chinese compatriots and friends on behalf of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council and the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese.

Our motherland scored great achievements and all kinds of work continued to progress victoriously last year.

Last year, the CCP convened the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and worked out "The Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC" which fulfilled the historical mission of turning chaos into order in the guiding ideology.

Last year, in the course of carrying out further readjustment, the national economy fulfilled its plans and fulfilled the goal of stabilizing the economy. At the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC which was recently convened, Premier Zhao Ziyang put forth principles on future economic construction. Our country's economy is proceeding along a new path of gradual development.

Last year, the state's socialist democracy and legal system were strengthened and improved to a larger extent. Patriotic united front work was greatly improved. There were also remarkable improvements in the areas of science and technology, culture and education, sports and so on.

The Overseas Chinese compatriots are concerned about the motherland's stability. The unity of the motherland and the consistency of the policies show that the motherland's united and stable political situation will be further consolidated and the principles and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, particularly, since the 6th Plenary Session, will be upheld for a long period of time. At present, the leadership of our party and of our country are the most united in 20 years. All these are worth mentioning to all overseas brothers and sisters.

The motherland is always concerned about the broad masses of Overseas Chinese compatriots and their dependents. At a national forum on affairs of Overseas Chinese inside China convened in 1981, the leading comrades of the CCP Central Committee explicitly pointed out that the fundamental principle for Overseas Chinese affairs work in the new period is to protect and give play to the enthusiasm of the Overseas Chinese compatriots for cherishing the motherland and the home villages.



For the past 6 months and more, all places have vigorously pushed forward the launching of Overseas Chinese affairs work and the implementation of the policies toward Overseas Chinese by seriously grasping this principle. Currently, many of home villages of the Overseas Chinese compatriots are very prosperous and returned Overseas Chinese and dependents of Overseas Chinese were active in bringing this about. There are more and more Overseas Chinese compatriots who pay visits to relatives in their home villages and assist in the building of the motherland. A new situation has appeared in the work of Overseas Chinese affairs.

During this new year, we will further popularize and implement the fundamental principle on the work of Overseas Chinese affairs, continue to implement various policies on Overseas Chinese and strive to do a better, and more practical, job of the work of Overseas Chinese affairs.

Fellow overseas compatriots today we miss our compatriots in Taiwan as we celebrate this New Year's Day. The reunification of the motherland and the reunion of relatives are the common wish of all people throughout the country including the Taiwan compatriots and Overseas Chinese compatriots. Not long ago, Chairman Ye Jianying and Comrade Hu Yaobang gave speeches which expounded on the principles and policies and various questions in relation to the reunification of the motherland. Their speeches won the great support of people throughout the country and exerted great influence abroad.

We are glad to see that the broad masses of Overseas Chinese are playing active roles in trying to realize the great reunification of the motherland. In the new year, we hope that all of us will, in line with the glorious tradition of patriotism, under the banner of "realizing peaceful reunification and making China strong and prosperous" and regardless of the different places of abode, occupations and political views, be united as one and make greater contributions to the socialist construction cause, the prosperity and strengthening of the Chinese nation and the reunification of the motherland.

The wheel of history is moving forward and the people's will is irresistible. The day will come when all the mountains and rivers of the divine land will be united.

Finally, I would like to extend, once again, our festive greetings to all Overseas Chinese compatriots and friends.

FUJIAN CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS

OW030548 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] The 12th meeting of the Fujian Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee was held in Fuzhou 24-30 December. Responsible persons of the prefectural liaison groups of the provincial people's congress standing committee, responsible persons of various municipal, county and district people's congresses, standing committee members of the provincial CPPCC committee and responsible persons of organizations directly under the provincial authority, more than 200 people in all, attended the meeting as observers. The meeting listened to a report by Cai Li, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, on the guidelines of the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC.

The comrades present at the meeting unanimously expressed support for Premier Zhao Ziyang's report at the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC. They called on all localities and departments to conscientiously implement the report.

The comrades unanimously endorsed the opinions put forward by the Fujian provincial delegation to the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC on implementing the guidelines of the NPC session. They also put forward many positive suggestions in light of the actual conditions in each locality and department on how to firmly implement the policy to spare no effort in promoting grain production and diversified undertakings; how to launch the nationwide tree-planting campaign; how leading cadres should go down to the grassroots units to help achieve the consolidation of industrial enterprises; how effective measures should be adopted to stabilize commodity prices; how to strengthen the building of the socialist spiritual civilization, social order, and the building of cadre ranks; how to rectify cadres' work style, and so forth.

The meeting discussed and listened to wide-ranging opinions on 10 draft local laws including regulations governing the Xiamen special economic zone, several special regulations concerning the special economic zone, regulations on special considerations for investments by Overseas Chinese and compatriots from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan, and so forth. The draft laws will be further revised and then submitted to the next meeting of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress or the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress for examination, approval, promulgation and implementation.

The comrades present also listened to Governor Ma Xingyuan's concluding speech at the provincial meeting of commissioners and mayors and to Comrade Xiang Nan's briefing on the guidelines of the discussion meeting of first secretaries of provincial, municipal and autonomous regional party committees held by the party Central Committee.

The meeting adopted a decision on the convocation of the fourth session of the fifth Fujian provincial people's congress in February 1982, a decision on suitably extending the time limit for handling criminal cases, a decision on setting up prefectural liaison groups for the provincial people's congress standing committee and appointed leaders and deputy leaders of the liaison groups.

Liu Yongsheng, Wang Zhi, Jia Jiumin, Fu Baicui, Hou Linzhou, Ren Manjun and Li Wenren, vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress standing committee, attended the meeting.

FUJIAN LEADERS SPEAK AT PEOPLE-ARMY RALLY

OW040433 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1539 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Fuzhou, 31 Dec (XINHUA) -- To celebrate New Year's Day and let the army and the people get together to talk about their close relationship, the Fujian Provincial People's Government, the Fuzhou PLA units and the Fuzhou Municipal People's Government jointly held a 31 December rally on supporting army men and giving preferential treatment to their families and on supporting the government and cherishing the people.

Attending the rally were responsible persons of the local party, government and military organs Xiang Nan, Jin Zhaodian, Wu Hongxiang, Fu Kuiqing and Zhu Shaoqing and representatives of people from all circles and of commanders and fighters of army units stationed in the localities, totaling more than 4,000 people.

Ma Xingyuan, secretary of the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee and provincial governor, and Liao Haiguang, deputy political commissar of the Fuzhou PLA units, spoke on behalf of the provincial CCP committee, the provincial people's government and the leading organs of the Fuzhou PLA units respectively, mutually exchanging sincere regards and extending festive greetings.

In his speech, Ma Xingyuan warmly praised the outstanding contributions of army units stationed in Fujian in safeguarding coastal areas, performing rescue and relief work, maintaining public order and supporting local economic construction projects. He also praised the profound relationship fostered between armymen and civilians throughout the province in the course of creating a socialist material and spiritual civilization. In his speech, Liao Haiguang, deputy political commissar of the Fuzhou PLA units, said that in the past year, people's government at all levels and the broad masses of people in Fujian Province took good care of armymen, vigorously supported the coastal defense buildup and enthusiastically solved practical problems for army units, thereby greatly inspiring and promoting the modernization and regularization of the army.

#### JIANGXI CITES 1981 AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

OW042207 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Jiangxi Province's 1981 agricultural output value might reach 7.9 billion yuan, topping that of the previous year by 5 percent. Despite grain acreage which was some 1 million mu less than in 1980, the total output increased by 2.7 percent over 1980, making 1981 the year of the second highest output since liberation. In Jian Prefecture, which had always produced low yields in the past, all counties increased their grain output by a large margin in 1981. The prefecture's total grain output rose by more than 300 million jin. Ganzhou Prefecture, which had been grain deficient for a long time, considerably expanded its cash crop acreage in 1981 but still managed to increase its grain output by more than 250 million jin, thereby basically solving the problem of grain deficiency.

By 22 December 1981, the amount of grain procured throughout the province topped the amount of the same period of 1980 by 131 million jin, a 4 percent increase. The cash crop output value rose by 20 percent. The total cotton output was 900,000 dan, topping the 1980 figure by 4.6 percent. The output of edible vegetable oil was 2 million dan, up 47.6 percent. The rapeseed output increased by 61.7 percent. The output value from the diversified economy, which rose by 7.4 percent over 1980, accounted for 51.5 percent of the total agricultural output value in 1981, as against 43.7 percent of 1980.

In 1981 the income of peasants derived from the collective plus their income from family sideline production averaged more than 250 yuan per capita. The per capita net income topped that of 1980 by more than 10 percent. Some 50,000 production teams in the province were no longer impoverished. By the end of November, the total savings deposits in rural areas reached 340 million yuan, topping the deposits of the same period of 1980 by 50 percent. The area of rural housing construction topped the 1980 figure by 12.7 percent. Some 318,000 peasant households happily moved into their new homes.



SHANDONG BANS MERCENARY MARRIAGES, SLAVE TRAFFIC

SK240652 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Excerpts] The Shandong Provincial CCP Committee and people's government issued an instruction on carrying out propaganda activities during the winter-spring period focused on implementing the marriage law and changing prevailing habits and customs.

The instruction states: To consolidate and develop the political situation characterized by stability and unity, promote socialist spiritual civilization and advance socialist modernization, the provincial CCP committee and people's government decided to carry out intensive and widespread propaganda and educational activities in the winter-spring period on implementing the marriage law and changing prevailing habits and customs. The provincial CCP committee and people's government set forth six demands on implementing the instruction:

1. Fully understand the importance of successful implementation of the instruction. Since the third plenary session, we have implemented the instructions issued by the party Central Committee and the State Council, promoted propaganda and education on upholding the four basic principles, socialist democracy and the socialist legal system and stepped up ideological and political work. Consequently, a lively political situation characterized by stability and unity has emerged throughout the province. Public order has been stable, the party's work style and the general mood of society have improved, and the party's fine traditions and communist ethics have been restored and developed. The situation in urban and rural areas alike is becoming better.

However, we must note that there are in all aspects of our life an evil feudalist legacy, the influence of capitalist ideology and the force of habit. Many problems remain in regard to public order and the general mood of society. Outmoded customs and habits that had been reformed have recurred. These problems are doing great harm to social stability and the four modernizations. Party committees and government at all levels must understand the seriousness of these problems and attend to them.

2. Concentrate our attention on promoting propaganda and educational activities during the period around the Spring Festival. Efforts should be made to publicize the marriage law and educate cadres and the masses to consciously handle problems involving marriage, love and family according to the regulations of the marriage law. [Words indistinct] and the free choice of one's partner should be advocated. Simple and frugal weddings should be encouraged. The elderly should be given respect, and children should be raised with care to attain family harmony. The monopoly of marriage, mercenary marriage, the exaction of gifts of money in connection with marriage and lavish weddings are prohibited. Mercenary marriages and the selling of women are prohibited. Kidnapping children and selling them are banned. Vigorous efforts should be made to promote communist ethics and educate cadres and the masses to understand the significance of changing prevailing habits and customs and preserving the mood of society to the promotion of socialist material and spiritual civilization. Cremation should be encouraged, and outmoded customs involving funeral rites should be eradicated. A scientific spirit should be upheld, and feudalist superstitions should be opposed. Social ethics should be heeded. Gambling and stealing should be opposed.

3. Mobilize all propaganda machines and bases to mold public opinion to change prevailing habits and customs.

4. Combine meticulous ideological and political work with strict enforcement of law and discipline.

5. Give full play to the exemplary and leading role of cadres, party members and CYL members and the role of grassroots party branches.

6. Step up leadership over this propaganda and educational campaign.



HONG KONG GOVERNOR VISITS SHENGZHEN SPECIAL ZONE

OW311808 Beijing XINHUA in English 1619 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] Shengzhen, December 31 (XINHUA) -- Sir C. Murray MacLehose, governor of Hong Kong, left here today for Hong Kong after winding up his visit to Shengzhen special economic zone in Guangdong Province.

Governor MacLehose arrived here yesterday at the invitation of Liang Xiang, mayor of Shengzhen city. Yesterday afternoon, Mayor Liang met the governor and his party, including David Akers-Jones and Robin McLaren, in the city government building and briefed the guests on development and construction of the zone and on plans for the zone's economy and construction of Shengzhen city. Both sides exchanged views on friendly cooperation between Hong Kong and Shengzhen.

Yesterday evening, Mayor Liang Xiang gave a banquet in honor of the guests.

After visiting the Shekou industrial district and other factories and enterprises, Governor MacLehose said that the construction of Shengzhen special economic zone will benefit both Hong Kong and China. "The construction speed of the zone is indeed worth congratulating, and I upon returning to Hong Kong, will ask some businessmen and industrialists from Hong Kong to visit the zone and encourage them to invest or to set up factories" he said.

When Governor [MacLehose] arrived and left here, he was greeted and seen off by Mayor Liang Xiang and other Shengzhen leaders.

GUANGZHOU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM U.S., HONG KONG

HK011055 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] The Guangzhou municipal friendship delegation which was headed by Liang Lingguang, mayor, and Ou Chu, vice mayor, has finished its visits to the United States, Hong Kong and Macao and returned to Guangzhou by train on the afternoon of 31 December.

While in Hong Kong, the delegation met with Hong Kong Governor Sir C. Murray MacLehose. They exchanged experiences regarding economic cooperation between Hong Kong and Guangdong, in particular, Guangzhou, and on urban management and other issues. The delegation also met with Hong Kong industrialists, press circles and other people concerned, visited the Hong Kong international airport, the container terminal at Kwai Chung and a housing development at Shatin. In Macao, the delegation met with the governor, Almeida E Costa and friends in Macao.

On the night before the delegation departed from Hong Kong, Mayor Liang Lingguang delivered a speech to the Hong Kong press, thanking people concerned for their warm reception during the delegation's stay in Hong Kong and wishing the Hong Kong citizens well. He said that the meeting between the delegation and Hong Kong Governor MacLehose was of significance in strengthening economic cooperation between Hong Kong and Guangzhou. He pointed out that economic cooperation and exchanges between Hong Kong and Guangzhou have bright prospects and believed that friendly cooperation in this will be stepped up day by day and will bring benefits to both Guangzhou and Hong Kong.

GUANGDONG FORMS TAIWAN COMPATRIOTS FEDERATION

HK050744 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 3 Jan 81

[Text] The 6-day Guangdong provincial congress of Taiwan compatriots came to a successful close this afternoon in the assembly hall of the provincial CPPCC. The congress formally set up the Guangdong Provincial Federation of Taiwan Compatriots, examined and adopted the constitution of the federation, established the first council of the federation and elected Li Chen chairman of the council and Xu Jinxing, Lin Donghai, Zheng Mayuan and Ke Zhirong vice chairmen of the council. The inaugural meeting of the council discussed and adopted the work plan for 1982.

Present at this afternoon's closing were Comrades Liu Tianfu, Li Jianzhen, Chen Yueping, Huang Jingbo, Zuo Hongtao who are responsible comrades of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC; Comrade Chen Qingshan who is a responsible comrade of the leading organization of the Guangzhou PLA units; Li Jingyang, Zhao Wenyan, Tan Wei, Xi Liang who are responsible comrades of the provincial and municipal CCP committee's united front departments; and responsible persons of various people's organizations in the province.

At this afternoon's closing, the representatives unanimously adopted an open letter to the elders and brothers in Taiwan, appealing to the compatriots on both sides of the Strait to make joint efforts to realize, as soon as possible, the peaceful unification of our homeland so that families can be reunited. This closing was presided over by Lin Donghai, vice chairman of the Guangdong Provincial Federation of Taiwan Compatriots. In his concluding speech, federation Chairman Li Chen said, "the Taiwan compatriots in our province have a glorious patriotic tradition. Inspired by this meeting, they will surely give further play to their socialist and patriotic enthusiasm. It is our hope that everybody will conscientiously implement the spirit of this congress, actively carry out the work of Taiwan compatriots, and develop wideranging contacts and unite with them, making our federation a true link with our Taiwan compatriots, and rendering our representatives very close friends of Taiwan compatriots. We believe that, under the leadership of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee and through the joint efforts of this federation and all the representatives, we are bound to consolidate and develop the great patriotic unity among Taiwan compatriots, mobilize them to strive arduously for, and make greater contributions to, the cause of the four modernizations in our province and the great unification of our homeland."

Comrade Huang Jingbo, a member of the standing committee of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee and the vice governor of Guangdong Province, also gave a speech at the closing. On behalf of the provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government, he extended warm congratulations to the congress and hailed the founding of the Guangdong Provincial Federation of Taiwan Compatriots. In his speech he expressed his wish that the Taiwan compatriots in our province will contribute their efforts in the great cause of the unification of China and the return of Taiwan to the homeland.

The resolution of the Guangdong congress of Taiwan compatriots was also adopted at this afternoon's closing. Lin Liyun, the chairman of the council of the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots sent a congratulatory telegram to the congress. Following the congress's closing, Comrades Liu Tianfu, Li Jianzhen, Wu Lengxi and others cordially met with all members of the council of the federation.

#### GUANGDONG'S REN ZHONGYI RECEIVES SOCCER TEAM

HK060633 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Summary] On 3 January, Ren Zhongyi, Liu Tianfu, Liang Lingguang, Wu Lengxi and other responsible persons of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee and government and of the Guangzhou Municipal CCP Committee and government received and bid farewell to the Chinese soccer team which was going to take part in an important match in Singapore.

"Comrade Ren Zhongyi, Liu Tianfu, Liang Lingguang and Wu Lengxi spoke at the reception. They hoped the soccer players would carry on the fighting spirit of the national women's volleyball team and would have full confidence and strive to win the match."

During the reception the coach and the head of the team said that "they were determined to carry on the fighting spirit of the national women's volleyball team, give full play to the wisdom and strength of the collective and do a good job in this match that drew the attention of the people throughout the country."

TAN QILONG ADDRESSES SICHUAN MODEL WORKER FORUM

HK020300 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] On 28 December the Sichuan Provincial Federation of Trade Unions and the Chengdu Municipal Federation of Trade Unions jointly held a model worker forum to joyously celebrate the new year and to vigorously respond to the call of the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC for making new contributions to opening up a new epoch of economic renovation and building our country into a powerful modern socialist country with a high degree of democracy and civilization. The forum was presided over by Ji Sigui, chairman of the Chengdu Municipal Federation of Trade Unions. Huang Wenruo and Tian Jingqi, vice chairmen of the provincial federation of trade unions, attended the forum and spoke. Also attending the forum were more than 60 representatives of model workers from the various fronts all over the province including the industrial, defense, financial, commercial, communications, capital construction, agricultural, forestry, water conservation, cultural, education, technical and scientific, medical and other fronts. They happily gathered in Chengdu, talked glowingly of the achievements in economic construction in recent years and looked into the bright prospects for 1982.

At the forum they warmly discussed and approved a written proposal in which they proposed carrying out a province-wide drive for making achievements and becoming model workers on all fronts so as to make more contributions to the country, to compete with each other to become model workers in building socialist material and spiritual civilization and to overfulfill all the state plans and all the construction tasks for 1982.

First Secretary of the provincial CCP committee Tan Qilong attended the forum and spoke. Responsible comrades of the provincial and municipal CCP committees He Haojiu, Zhang Liping, Mi Jianshu, Liu Dan and Jiao Quren and the responsible persons of relevant provincial departments attended the forum.

At the forum, Comrade Tan Qilong first extended to the representatives festival greetings on behalf of the provincial CCP committee. He said that in 1981 we have scored new developments in the work in our province like those which have been achieved throughout the nation. The political situation has been stable, and some progress has been made in economic work while difficulties have been overcome. Despite the drop in energy supply, the shortage of tasks for our heavy industry and an especially grave flood that was unprecedented for a century, by intensely engaging in the struggle under the leadership of the party the staff, workers, cadres and broad masses of the people of the whole province have slightly increased both the industrial and agricultural production in the province this year over that of last year, which was the highest record the province had ever scored.

He said 1982 will be the first year after our party's fulfillment of the historical task of bringing order out of chaos concerning the ideological guideline. It will be a very important year for realizing the sixth 5-year plan. He said: "On the basis of the victory achieved this year, we should continue to go all out to do a better job in building up the material and spiritual civilization and strive to achieve relatively great progress and make new breakthroughs. We should exert ourselves to bring about a decisive, favorable change in social order, social morals and party style."

With regard to how to achieve the above-mentioned targets, Comrade Tan Qilong said that the most fundamental thing to do was to further carry out the series of general and specific policies formulated during the period from the third to the sixth plenary sessions of the CCP Central Committee and to carry out the 10 policies for economic construction that were put forward by the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC.



He called on the model workers on various fronts to take the lead in learning from typical advanced examples and studying science and the technology, to soundly launch a high tide of study, to take the lead in carrying on the master spirit of the working class and to do a good job of educating young workers. He called on them to carry on and develop the glorious revolutionary tradition of the Chinese working class, maintain the fine qualities and true nature of the working class and play the role of masters in doing a good job of the management of enterprises and other tasks. He told them to be concerned about the whole situation of the construction of the country, correctly handle the relationship of the interests of the state, the enterprise and the staff and workers as individuals and improve the people's livelihood on the basis of developing production. He told them to take the lead in plucking up their spirits and going all out to fulfill or overfulfill the state plans. He also told them to strive to raise the economic effect and try every possible means to improve product quality, increase product variety, lower costs, and produce more and better goods to meet the demand in developing production and improving the people's livelihood.

He hoped that every one of them would rally the masses around them better when they returned to their posts. They should develop the socialist emulation drives, vigorously strive to score achievements and maintain their positions as model workers. They should fight a good battle in striving to achieve good results at the beginning of next year so as to make greater contributions to fulfilling all the targets of the state plans.

#### SICHUAN HOLDS INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION CONFERENCE

HK041136 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Text] The Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee and government held a phone conference on industry and communications yesterday afternoon to make arrangements for, relay and implement the circular of the CCP Central Committee on transmitting the report of the leading party group of the State Planning Commission on the question of learning from Daqing in industry and the circular of the provincial CCP committee on implementing the CCP Central Committee circular. Secretary of the provincial CCP committee He Haoju presided over the conference. Attending the conference were principal responsible comrades of various municipalities, prefectures, autonomous prefectures and counties, responsible comrades in charge of industrial and communications and transportation work, responsible comrades of municipalities, prefectures, autonomous prefectures and counties, responsible comrades of departments concerned at the provincial level and responsible comrades of factories, mines and enterprises at the county level or above.

At the start of the conference, provincial CCP committee secretary, Comrade Liu Xiyao, relayed the circular of the provincial CCP committee on conscientiously implementing the CCP Central Committee circular on transmitting the report of the leading party group of the State Planning Commission on the question of learning from Daqing in industry. Provincial CCP committee Second Secretary Lu Dadong spoke at the conference. He said: "Despite a very serious shortage in energy resources and the catastrophic floods, industrial production in our province still increased to some extent in 1981 over 1980, the highest level in history. The achievement was hard-won and was scored by all the workers and staff members under the industrial and communications and transportation departments and their affiliated organizations of the province by conscientiously carrying out the guidelines of the 3d and 6th Plenary Sessions of the 11th CCP Central Committee. Comrade Lu Dadong said: "This is the first year since our party accomplished the historical task of bringing order out of chaos in guiding thought. That is to say, we shall have more favorable conditions for concentrating our energy, going all out and resolutely fulfilling the requirements of the provincial CCP committee that we should maintain a given growth rate in industrial production.



He said: "The circular on the CCP Central Committee circular on transmitting the report of the leading party group of the State Planning Commission is an important document for guiding our present industrial production. It is hoped that the various localities will do the following: study the document conscientiously; fully mobilize the masses; extensively launch a labor emulation drive of emulating, learning from, catching up with, helping and in turn surpassing each other and a mass movement to carry out rationalization proposals consisting of learning from and catching up with the advanced; heighten the sense of being the masters of their own affairs, and raise industrial production and communications and transportation in our province to a new level. Finally Comrade Lu Dadong said he hoped that the comrades under the industrial and communications and transportation departments and their affiliated organizations in the whole province will pay close attention to this year's industrial production from the start and strive for a good new beginning in the first quarter of this year.

#### Circular on Industry

HK041150 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Text] The Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee yesterday issued a circular on conscientiously implementing the circular of the CCP Central Committee on transmitting the report of the leading party group of the State Planning Commission on the question of learning from Daqing in industry. The circular demands that the various industrial and communications and transportation departments study the reality in their localities, departments and units, correctly apply the weapon of criticism and self-criticism, examine our work in the light of the requirements stated in the CCP Central Committee circular, conscientiously overcome laxity and weakness in political and economic work, rectify the party's work style and style of factory and management, and enforce political discipline, financial discipline and the labor system. The circular demands that it is necessary to solve the following five problems:

First, it is necessary to get a clear understanding of the situation, unify our thinking, make clear our orientation and engage in the four modernizations drive in unity.

Second, it is necessary to have a good spiritual condition, give full play to our superiority and overcome the difficulties despite the objective difficulties resulting from energy shortage, insufficient communication and transportation facilities and insufficient production tasks.

Third, it is necessary for the leading cadres to overcome bureaucracy, rectify unhealthy tendencies, maintain close links with the masses and share weal and woe with the masses.

Fourth, it is necessary for the broad masses of workers and staff members to engage in work and production with the attitude of being the masters of their own affairs and correctly handle the relationship between state enterprises and individuals by subordinating individual interests to overall ones and temporary interests to long-term ones.

Fifth, it is necessary to uphold the four basic principles, resolutely resist bourgeois liberalization tendencies and vigorously promote building of socialist spiritual civilization.

The circular demands that the broad masses of workers and staff members under the industrial and communications and transportation departments and their affiliated organizations usher in with excellent achievements the triumphant convocation of a provincial model worker congress at an opportune time in the second half of 1982.

JILIN IMPLEMENTS PORK RATIONING PLAN 1 JAN

SK011102 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] To guarantee a regular supply in markets and in line with the spirit of looking at the past and the future and making overall plans and arrangements, the provincial people's government has decided to ration pork via coupons effective 1 January 1982.

The provincial people's government points out: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, our province's hog production and pork procurement has increased by a big margin thanks to implementation of various rural economic policies. Particularly, in each of the past 2 years some 1.65 million head of hogs -- a record -- were procured in the province.

With the assistance of fraternal provinces, our province has provided an unlimited pork supply over the past 2 years. However, because our province has reaped bumper agricultural harvests for 4 years in succession and more and more urban and rural people have taken jobs, the people's purchasing power and urban and rural pork sales have greatly increased accordingly. In each of the past 2 years more than 2 million head of hogs were marketed and per capita annual pork consumption in urban areas averaged 37 jin, an increase of 17 jin over that of previous years when pork rationing was in effect. Recently, our province's pork sales have continuously increased. The increase in consumption is putting a strain on hog production and procurement. Due to this situation, rationing is important to stabilize the markets and guarantee a regular supply.

The provincial people's government stipulates:

1. The price of pork should remain unchanged. Pork is a major food item and therefore the state has constantly adopted the principle of price stability. After the pork rationing system takes effect, the market price of pork and pork products will remain unchanged.
2. Food shops in various localities should guarantee the supply of pork within the prescribed amount and avoid an out-of-stock situation and back-door deals. During holiday periods, marketing centers and workers should be added and business hours extended as a convenience for the masses.
3. All departments, groups, schools, PLA units, enterprises and establishments should take the lead in observing the state stipulations. It is forbidden to engage in panic buying, illegally hoard and secretly sell or barter pork for other goods. It is also forbidden to make panic purchases of pork in rural markets.
4. We must improve rural market management, protect legitimate dealings and strengthen the supplementary role of rural markets. However, second-hand dealers who drive up the price of pork, rush to purchase pork or resell pork at a profit should be resolutely checked. Those who are involved in serious cases should be punished with economic sanctions.

JILIN DEPUTY GOVERNOR ON AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT

SK030617 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Talk by Jilin Deputy Governor Wang Jiping: "Strive For Continued Agricultural Growth" -- recorded; date and location not given]

[Excerpts] Under the guidance of the spirit of the party's third plenary session, the agricultural situation in Jilin Province, as elsewhere, is excellent, and the trend is that it will become even better. A scene of stability, unity and prosperity has emerged in the vast rural areas and the peasants are full of joy. Despite the unfavorable climatic conditions in the past 4 years, agricultural production in our province has not fluctuated as it once did and agricultural yields are gradually becoming stable.

The province's 1981 total grain and soybean output was 18.3 billion jin, a record. Agricultural output increased in all of the province's six municipalities and prefectures. Output of seed grains also increased markedly. Total output of soybean was 1.45 billion jin, a 20.7 percent increase over the 1980 figure. Grains such as paddy rice, millet, sorghum, [word indistinct] and other food grains showed increases in output. Good progress was achieved in forestry, livestock raising, fisheries and sideline production. Output of oil-bearing crops was 590 million jin; output of sugarbeets was 1.7 billion jin. The province afforested 2.14 million mu of land, a record in the past dozen of years or so.

In 1981 the province's total output of commune- and brigade-run enterprises increased 8.42 percent over 1980. Sideline production of commune members developed more rapidly. According to an estimate based on the survey of several representative units, the average income from sideline production was about 100 yuan per household, a 10 percent increase over 1980. With the development of agricultural production, the collective was consolidated and further developed and the commune members' living standards improved. The province's total agricultural output surpassed 4 billion yuan, up 5.5 percent over the 1980 figure. Production costs dropped by 30 million yuan compared with the previous year. The per capita grain ration was 500 jin in rural areas. Per capita income from the collective distribution averaged 134 yuan, up 17 yuan over the 1980 level.

Many counties, communes and brigades suffering from protracted poverty prospered in 1981. Poor production teams with a per capita income less than 60 yuan, who accounted for 22.8 percent of the province's total in 1980, probably dropped to 10 percent in 1981. As of 22 December, the province had purchased 6.643 billion jin of grain, overfulfilling the annual purchasing plan by 3.63 percent.

#### LIAONING'S GUO FENG ATTENDS NEW YEAR'S SOIREE

SK300342 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Liaoning Province, the Shenyang PLA units and Shenyang municipality held large army-civilian get-togethers on 29 December to greet the coming year -- 1982. The soirees were held in the Bayi and Zhonghua theaters and the Shenyang cultural palace.

Attending the soirees were Guo Feng, Chen Puru, Hu Yimin, Xu Shaofu, Shen Yue, Zhang Xincun, Li Tao, Wang Guangzhong, Liu Yiyun, Zhang Tiejun, Luo Dingfeng, Zhang Ziheng, Wang Kuncheng, Zhang Qingtai, Zhao Shi, Liu Wen, Lou Erkang, Xiao Zuohan, Gu Jingxin, Chen Beichen, Xie Huangtian, Tan Liren, Zhao Qi, Zhang Zhiyuan, Chen Enfeng, Zhang Yan, Ren Zhiyuan, Chen Meifu, Liu Baotian, Tang Duo, Zhao Zhuohua and Lu Guangji, leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the provincial people's congress, the provincial government and the provincial CPPCC committee; Liao Hansheng, Jiang Yonghui, Xie Zhenhua, (Yuan Jun), Zou Yan, Liu Zhenhua, Zhang Wu, Zeng Yongya, (Wu Xizhi), (Wu Huaicai), (Gao Ke), (Cheng Zemin), (Gu Changqing), (Guo Yong), (Liu Huamin), (Ye Chao), (Qin Ziwen), (Pai Ao), (Li Zhunxin), (Zhu Yushan), (Hei Xinquan), (Jing Jian), (Tu Gensheng), (Wang Yuhuai), Zhao Lantian, (Yao Lu), (Weng Mingde) and (Yi Ping), leading comrades of the Shenyang PLA units, leading organs of the Shenyang PLA units and various forces and units; Yang Dayi and (Ma Ying), leading comrades of Liaoning Provincial Military District; and Zhu Weiren, Deng Zhongru, Wang Danbo and (Liu Danhao), leading comrades of the Shenyang Municipal CCP Committee, the municipal people's congress, the municipal government and the municipal CPPCC committee.

#### BRIEFS

LIAONING OIL TRANSPORT ACHIEVEMENTS -- The northeast petroleum transport administrative bureau, Liaoning Province, prefulfilled its annual transport plan by 7 days and its annual export plan by 6 days. The volume of crude oil transported by the bureau in 1981 is estimated to be 500,000 tons more than in 1980. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Dec 81 SK]



GANSU MEETING EVALUATES PUBLIC SECURITY WORK

SK281208 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 27 Dec 81

[Text] According to GANSU RIBAO, a provincial meeting of prefectural and county public security directors concluded on 25 December. The meeting urged public security organs at all levels throughout the province, under the leadership of the party committees and the government, to continue to deeply implement the guidelines of the central documents concerned in 1982, to comprehensively carry out all public security work and to strive for steady progress and improvement in social order.

The meeting pointed out that our province's social order has somewhat improved. Nevertheless, there still has not been a radical change for the better. The broad masses of cadres and policemen must fully understand the protracted, complicated and arduous nature of doing a good job in public security work. They must foster the ideology of fighting a protracted war and must not slacken their efforts in this regard.

The meeting urged public security organs and bodies to focus their attention on consolidating public security and, with the coordinated efforts of urban and rural areas and the people of other circles, to actively pursue a comprehensive program for social order. It also urged efforts for relying on the masses to strengthen public security administrative work, for striking relentless blows at criminal activities, and paying equal attention to prevention, treatment and the work of reforming delinquents in order to do a better job in public security work.

GANSU URGES PROTECTION OF ELECTRIC FACILITIES

SK310436 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] Deputy Governor Xiao Jianguang on the evening of 29 December at a telephone conference on protecting the safety of power lines and electrical facilities sponsored by the provincial power industrial bureau and the provincial public security bureau, said the province must do a good job in propaganda and education concerning the protection and safety of electric facilities and power lines.

In his speech, Comrade Xiao Jianguang said that because we failed to conduct adequate propaganda on the functions and importance of power lines and electric facilities in the past, power lines and electric facilities in some areas have been damaged. Therefore, power and public security departments at all levels should use all methods to teach the masses in plants, mines, enterprises, organs, schools and communes and brigades in rural areas the importance of power lines and electric facilities and tell them the danger and serious consequences of destroying power lines and electric facilities to enhance their understanding of the need to protect the safety of power lines and electric facilities. It is also necessary to conduct education in legal systems, teaching the masses what is legal and what is not, so they will take the initiative in protecting the safety of power lines and electric facilities.

GANSU GOVERNOR VIEWS CONSOLIDATING ENTERPRISES

SK011027 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] Governor Li Dengying, in his government work report at the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress, said the provincial people's government is planning to concentrate in early 1982 on consolidating ideology, work style and discipline so as to overcome the current situation of lax and weak leadership. On the basis of consolidation, a job responsibility system will be established and improved to define job responsibilities of every department and individual.



In his report, Governor Li Dengying urged all government organizations to whip up an upsurge in conducting investigations and assign cadres to plants, rural areas, stores, schools and other grassroot units to discuss and work with grassroot cadres to solve their problems.

Li Dengying said that since the beginning of 1981, we have adopted the following measures to improve the style of leadership and rectify working methods: regularly holding forums of experts, scholars and noted personnel in society, handling official business at grass-root units instead of in offices, having leading cadres serve as shop assistants, participate in weekend public health work and public welfare labor, and personally handling letters from the masses and receiving visitors. These measures have proved effective and should be continuously enacted in the future. In 1982, we plan to implement a responsibility system defining responsibilities of provincial government leading comrades on the basis of departments and defining responsibilities of committee and office leading cadres on the basis of projects. We hope that people's deputies and comrades will supervise our work.

Governor Li Dengying also said enterprise consolidation is an urgent task. All localities and departments must consider enterprise consolidation a major task in 1982 and consolidate all enterprises by stages and in groups in a down-to-earth way. Enterprise consolidation must be conducted along with the central task of increasing economic results. The contents of an all-round enterprise consolidation are strengthening and improving responsibility systems in economy, readjusting labor organizations, consolidating and enhancing labor discipline and strengthening financial discipline. While consolidating enterprises, it is necessary to do a good job in readjusting and building major leading bodies.

Li Dengying emphasized that in enterprise consolidation, conscientious efforts should be made to sum up experiences, perfect responsibility systems in enterprises, combine rights, responsibilities and interests, combine the interests of the state, enterprises and individuals and combine responsibility systems in economic and in ideological and political work. Li Dengying also stressed that in enterprise consolidation, it is necessary to first grasp the key work -- consolidating major enterprises which have a vital bearing on the national economy.

He said our province has 60 enterprises whose industrial output value exceeds 10 million yuan, 40 enterprises whose profits exceed 1 million yuan and 30 enterprises whose deficits run over 500,000 yuan. These enterprises have a vital bearing on the province's economy. Therefore, they must be considered the key task in enterprise consolidation. Leading comrades of the province and of supervisory units should each take charge of certain work and concentrate 1 or 2 years of consolidating the key enterprises. After consolidation, the enterprises should be checked and accepted in accordance with the six requirements of the State Council.

#### QINGHAI GOVERNOR REPORTS ON ECONOMY AT FORUM

SK280514 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 27 Dec 81

[Excerpts] The Qinghai provincial forum on economic efficiency opened in Xining on 25 December. The forum was sponsored by the office of the provincial economic readjustment leading group and the provincial academy of social sciences. Attending the forum were representatives from the economic front engaged in theoretical, teaching and practical work and responsible comrades of relevant departments. Leading party and government comrades of the province, including Zhang Guosheng, Song Lin, Xihouba, Shen Ling, Xu Linfeng, Wang Jingxian, Yang Maojia and (Liu Qianxia), attended the forum. (Zhou Long), adviser of the provincial military district, was present.

Governor Zhang Guosheng delivered a mobilization report. He said the purpose of this forum is to explore our economic problems by proceeding from the province's special features and requirements, combining theory with reality and seeking truth from facts to improve economic efficiency. He cited many facts to illustrate the importance and urgency of studying and improving economic efficiency. He pointed out that as many economic indices reflecting economic efficiency indicate, economic efficiency in our province falls far short of the national average.

This is attributable to such objective factors as our weak economic foundation, backward scientific and cultural level and a low level of production technology and management. Our province's economic construction has traversed a bumpy course over the past 30 years. Economic efficiency was apparently not very good in the [word indistinct] period. Production developed rapidly during the years immediately after liberation. Relations among the various sectors of the economy were harmonious, economic efficiency rather good and improvement in the people's living standards was notable. In the 1960's economic efficiency was raised in an all-round way thanks to implementation of the policy of readjustment, consolidation, filling out and raising standards in the national economy. During this period, the national economy picked up and the people benefitted.

Comrade Zhang Guosheng pointed out the protracted influence of the leftist erroneous guiding ideology on economic construction has not been completely eliminated. Low production and technical levels, backward management, waste and low efficiency plague some enterprises in the production, construction and circulation sectors. This is a long-standing problem in our province's economic construction. Therefore, to find a way to raise our economic efficiency in accord with the special features of our province is an urgent task.

Comrade Zhang Guosheng urged all forum attendants as well as areas and departments that did not send representatives to attend the forum to actively participate in the discussions on raising economic efficiency in their units and offer valuable suggestions.

#### LIANG BUTING ATTENDS QINGHAI NEW YEAR'S PARTY

SK010519 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Excerpts] People of all nationalities and from different fronts of Xining area gathered at a grand soiree in the Xining gymnasium to greet New Year's Day on 31 December. The new gymnasium was brightly illuminated to display its colorful, new look to the participants. Attending the soiree were leading comrades of provincial and municipal party, government and army organs, including Liang Buting, Zhang Guosheng, Zhaxi Wangqun, Zhao Haifeng, Song Lin, Ma Wanli, (Yang Xifeng), (Guan-jiao-cai-lang) and (Qiang Jiahua).

(An Weiming), mayor of Xining municipality, spoke at the soiree. He extended festive greetings to the participants, urged them to advance on the road shown by the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee in the new year and achieve new and greater successes.

Also attending the soiree were responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government, the provincial CPPCC committee and the provincial military district, including Ma Wending, Liu Guangdi, Guo Ruozhen, Yang Wenjin, Xu Linfeng, Wang Jingxian, Yang Shufang, Liu Shulin, Han Fucai, Ban-ma-dan-zeng, Wang Fuxiang, Zhang Baian, Ma Letian, Zhou Long, Liao Aiting, (Song Huaan), (Bao Huairan), (Fan Yaying), (Fu Shichun), (Deng Fangming), (Wang Mingshan), and (Xu Guangzhong).

Also attending were representatives of retired Red army men, advanced workers, peasants and army men, intellectuals, people of minority nationalities, Taiwan compatriots and returned Overseas Chinese.

WEN WEI PO ON U.S. ARMS SALES TO TAIWAN

HK060648 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 5 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by Kuan Chien-tsu: "Beijing Article As Seen From Two Foreign News Dispatches"]

[Text] A foreign news dispatch from Beijing said that the yesterday (Monday) issue of BEIJING REVIEW carried a signed article which commented on the problem of a possible U.S. arms sale to Taiwan.

The summarized report from AFP said that an article in BEIJING REVIEW stated that if the United States continued to sell weapons to Taiwan, then Sino-American relations would get bogged down and would even retrogress. It seems that this report fails to reflect the gist of the article in BEIJING REVIEW. If we understand the article in BEIJING REVIEW, according to the AFP report, the article seems to express the opinion that the current sale is all right but there should be no future sales.

How can BEIJING REVIEW publish the opinion of "not to be repeated," since the United States has failed to satisfy Beijing's demand for clarification? Doesn't this mean that there is not even the need for a minimal clarification?

But the AP dispatch from Beijing is different. In the AP dispatch there is no assertion about "if the United States continues to sell weapons to Taiwan." Moreover, AP particularly pointed out that the BEIJING REVIEW article did not mention at all the recently announced U.S. sale of about \$100 million worth of arms spare parts to Taiwan.

It seems that this article was written before the recent announcement of the United States. When the United States announced the arms spare sales, this issue of BEIJING REVIEW had already been typeset, printed and assembled. Therefore, it is impossible for the article to contain anything about the recent announcement of U.S. arms spare parts sale to Taiwan.

In this case, we should by no means think that the AFP report possible about Chinese reaction to continuous U.S. arms sales to Taiwan means that China does not object to the recent sale of arms spare parts. On the contrary, we should think that the report means that the writer of the article was commenting on the possible U.S. sale of sophisticated weapons to Taiwan before the recent sale of arms spare parts. The article mentions "continuing to sell..." because in U.S. had previously sold arms to Taiwan.

It will be a great mistake that by reading the AFP report one misunderstands Beijing's stand and thinks that Beijing no longer objects to the recent sale.

According the AP report, the article in BEIJING REVIEW is mainly aimed at refuting a viewpoint of some Americans: Namely, the viewpoint of since China perceives a Soviet threat, it will accept U.S. arms sales to Taiwan and will not downgrade diplomatic relations between China and the United States.

The article in BEIJING REVIEW says that this would be a great mistake. China is a country which has a history dating back 5,000 years and a population of 1 billion. It will never succumb to an aggressor.

Since the CCP became the guiding political force in Chinese history, the Chinese people have time and again defeated with inferior weapons enemies armed with superior weapons. This was true in the war of resistance against Japan, in the war of liberation and in the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea. And so it was in the war to resist the Soviets on Zhenbao Island.



As for the political and economic struggle, as far back as in early 1950's the United States ordered all the world not to recognize China and to conduct a blockade and embargo against China. How did China react? It silently and resolutely defied those actions. Later, the Soviet Union tore up contracts, withdrew all its specialists and canceled all its aid. How did China react? "Cold-eyed I survey the world beyond the seas." It adopted such an attitude and silently repayed all debts through hard struggle, and it survived

Who, may we ask, dare to injure China even slightly at that time!

At present some Americans fix their eyes on Taiwan which is a part of our country. They, therefore, are myopic and have failed to see the Taishan Mountains ahead of them. They think that China will give way and abandon its sovereignty and principles. Please refresh your memories of the time of Harry S. Truman and John Foster Dulles: China will never return to that time before 1949 or to the time of the northern warlords. Nor will it ever return to the time of the Qing Dynasty after 1840. All hegemonists, imperialists, and new and old colonialists had better wake up from their dreams of aggressing and interfering with China! The earlier the better!

#### WEN WEI PO ON PLANNED STATE COUNCIL CHANGES

HK061139 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 6 Jan 82 p 1

[JIJI PRESS dispatch from Beijing: "Six Commissions of the State Council Will Be Abolished or Merged, Limits Will Be Set on the Age of Cadres at Various Levels"]

[Text] Beijing, 5 Jan (JIJI PRESS) -- According to Chinese Government quarters on 4 January, the Chinese Government has already drawn up a concept on large-scale administrative reforms. The main contents are as follows: First, the State Capital Construction Commission, State Agricultural Commission, State Energy Commission and Machine Building Industry Commission are to be abolished; second, the Ministries of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries and Administrative Commission on Import and Export Affairs are to be merged and a new foreign economic commission is to be established. At the same time, age limits are to be set on cadres at various levels holding leading positions.

According to official quarters, this administrative reform will be put into effect first in the State Council in the first half of this year. It will be practiced first in the local administrative regions of provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions before the end of this year and at other local administrative organizations before the first half of next year.

What merits the most attention in the administrative reforms is the abolition of the State Capital Construction Commission which is in charge of major construction projects. After the abolition of that commission, its functions are expected to be worked out or taken over by the State Planning Commission that promotes economic planning and by the State Economic Commission that guides the management of enterprises.

The foreign economic commission is to be set up for the purpose of unifying activities on foreign economy and the Ministry of Foreign Trade will be under the jurisdiction of that commission.

#### MING PAO ON DISCONTENT OF RURAL PLA ARMYMEN

HK260500 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 26 Dec 81 p 2

[Special dispatch from Beijing: "Hu Yaobang Demands Overcoming Discontent of Rural Armymen"]

[Text] At present, the mood of PLA army men from the rural areas is becoming one of growing discontent. They generally consider that "it is a loss to become an armyman." This has not only adversely affected the CCP's conscription system but has become a great worry within the PLA. The reporter learned that when CCP Chairman Hu Yaobang inspected the Shenyang units, one of the key points in his speech at a meeting of secretaries of the CCP committees at four levels of the units was that army cadres should pay close attention to the question of the discontent of rural army men.



As everybody knows, the production responsibility system has been in practice in the rural areas in recent years. "Fixing of farm output quotas for each household" and "assigning the households full responsibility for task completion" as well as a series of other measures aimed at stimulating the rural economy have been practiced extensively in quite a few areas with the result that agricultural production in various areas has developed in varying degrees. This has caused the mood of the rural army men in the army to be one of growing discontent. Claiming that "it is a loss to become an armyman," they want to return to the rural areas to participate in production in order to build up their families' fortunes.

In its conscription in recent years, the CCP has increased the proportion of urban army men, but rural army men still make up the majority of new recruits. Over the past 2 years, to join the army has no longer been the greatest aspiration of the youths on the mainland and the social status of army men today has dropped. The enthusiasm of the rural youths to join the army seems to be abating drastically. Moreover, the CCP has reformed in recent years the system of promoting cadres in the army, which stipulates that all commanders at the grassroots levels should be graduates of military academies. This makes the rural army men feel that under the policy of "from the commune to the commune," they have to return to the rural areas in the end. They are therefore not interested in joining the army and do not yearn to lead an armyman's life.

The immediate cause for the present discontent of rural army men is chiefly due to the tremendous impetus brought to life in the countryside by the policy of "fixing farm output quotas for each household." In the past, after the children of peasant households joined the army, their families enjoyed preferential treatment and, as a result of the "egalitarian" policy practiced in the production teams, the livelihood of army dependents was not greatly affected. But the situation is different now. A few peasant households that have a large labor force and flexible management skills often become very prosperous. The army dependents, however, lack a strong labor force and in addition to that, the localities do not give appropriate preferential treatment to them, so the standard of living of army dependents is more carried out [as published] than before. When this situation is reported to the PLA units, it causes the mood of rural army men to become one of even greater discontent.

The reporter learned that in his speech, Hu Yaobang particularly pointed out: The attitude that "it is a loss to become an armyman" has developed as a result of a purely selfish outlook. The spread of this attitude damages the unity and stability of the state. Hu Yaobang stressed that to serve in the army is the duty of every citizen and viewing it as a "loss or gain" is totally unacceptable. He demanded that a tit for tat slogan be raised: "To suffer loss for the people is most honorable."

He advocated that both cadres and fighters of the PLA units should adopt a correct attitude and encourage each other with the words "Be willing to suffer losses when joining the army, demobilized or transferred to civilian work." Hu Yaobang instructed that, in regard to unhealthy tendencies practiced by some army cadres, it is imperative to correct them resolutely and, once they are proved through investigation, it is necessary to deal with them seriously according to the disciplines of the army.

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